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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

A Change in the Lecompton Tactics in the Senate—The House Select Committee—The Paraguay Difficulties—Angry Debate in Executive Session on the Nomination of Cook, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. GREEN'S notice of his intention to press a vote on the Kansas bill in the Senate on Monday next, is a change in the Lecompton tactics which indicates that the Lecomptonites are alarmed at the effect of the debate on the country, and are accordingly desirous to choke it off.

The growing convictions of the people that civil war must follow the attempt to force Kansas into the Union, is bringing letters innumerable here since Mr. SEWARD'S speech, urging the Lecomptonites to desist,—hence the necessity for precipitancy. It is doubtful if the question can be taken next week.

Probably no report will be made from the House Kansas Committee for some time to come, as under the rules that Committee cannot report until called in its turn, except by unanimous consent. If nothing occurs to change the programme, however, Mr. HARRIS will to-morrow introduce as a privileged question a resolution instructing the Select Committee to make specific inquiry into the facts hitherto smothered by the majority's evasion of the order of the House. The chances are decidedly in favor of its success.

Letters from Mr. NIBLACK of Indiana indicate that he will hereafter sustain the Lecompton swindle DEWART of Pennsylvania it is said will do the same. The latter has been considered uncertain from the beginning. HOARD'S resolution of inquiry into Executive bribes evidently should have been adopted.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs hav agreed to report a joint resolution authorizing the President to use the naval forces to compel the adjustment of the differences with Paraguay. It will undoubtedly be readily adopted.

The Senate had a long secret session to-day, over the nomination of COOK as Postmaster at Chicago. There was no vote. The impression is, however, that COOK will be confirmed on the next effort—the majority refusing to await the arrival of documents which should insure his rejection. The debate was very angry and unpleasant. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6.

The Senate was in Executive session to-day two hours and a half on the nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago. The debate was earnest and exciting, but no question was taken in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presented in the House, to-day, a petition for a Bankrupt Law, numerously signed by merchants of New-York; also, three petitions for a Homestead Law, from merchants and brokers, to the number of three hundred and fifty.

CALVIN I. CROCKER, of Portland, Me., formerly Assistant Surveyor in SANDERS' Pacific Railroad party, died suddenly here last night. He leaves a family in Portland.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law punishing the crimes of desertion by soldiers of the United States Army. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution providing for printing 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report of last year. Laid over.

Mr. GREEN intimated that he would call for a direct vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution on Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed his speech on the Kansas question. He referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the North with breaking its plighted faith, and plundering the South by means of National Banks and tariffs. It was not the North that repudiated the compact of 1787, or the Compromise of 1820, and as to National Banks and Tariffs, he showed from the records that the greatest statesman of the South (CALHOUN) supported the very tariff he (HAMMOND) complained of, and also voted for a National Bank, and supported internal improvements. Referring to Mr. HAMMOND'S estimate of the relative resources of the North and South, he said that the hay crop of the United States surpassed in value the whole cotton crop of the South; and to the taunt that Northern laborers were slaves, he replied that his own father was a laborer, and other gentlemen on that floor stood in the same category, and asked if they were to be branded as the sons of slaves? Mr. DOOLITTLE then passed to Kansas affairs, showing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution. The President bases the legality of that Constitution on the Kansas-Nebraska Act; Mr. HAMMOND takes a different ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the sovereignty of the States to be exercised by Congress alone. The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas, independent of the Territorial Legislature, and independent of the enabling act: while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature. He (DOOLITTLE) contended that if the sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka Constitution is a legal instrument. He then examined the claims of the two Constitutions—Topeka and Lecompton—contending that the latter was invalid, because the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred no powers to call a Convention, while the former grew out of a revolutionary appeal to the people themselves, and was perfectly legal. In answer to the question, "Why didn't the Free-State men of Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the Convention?" he showed, by numerous familiar facts, that in many cases they couldn't vote, in consequence of several counties being disfranchised; and also, that they had been solemnly assured that the Constitution would be submitted to the approval of the people. This assurance was given by CALHOUN himself, as well as by President BUCHANAN, in his message and through his chosen organs, WALKER and STANTON. He denied the correctness of the President's assertion that when the Slavery clause was submitted, all was done that was necessary. There were many other questions, banks, Know-Nothing, the clause requiring the Governor to be a citizen for twenty years, &c. He further denied that the Slavery clause was ever fairly submitted. Mr. DOOLITTLE then sketched the current of events since it was first proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, instancing the Atchison meetings in Missouri which passed resolutions that Missouri would extend her institutions over Kansas, at whatever cost of blood, and contending that these meetings, as well as the Lecompton Constitution itself, were the direct fruit of that repeal. The programme of these meetings was carried out in full—Missourians, with bowie-knives and revolvers, invaded Kansas, usurped the Legislature, and in three short weeks enacted the whole code of Missouri. There stands the appalling fact, and no mantle of shame is wide enough to cover it. One more act only is wanting. Pass this act, and history will declare that in the same year when Russia emancipates her slaves, Republican America, trampling on her principles of independence, imposes a Constitution on her Territories establishing Slavery.

Here the Senate received the House deficiency printing bill.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut, said he would never give his assent to the admission of another Slave State north of 36° 30'. He considered himself bound by the ordinance of 1787, and would never recognize its repeal. Referring to the seventh article of the Lecompton Constitution, asserting the right of property in slaves, he said that the principle enunciated was a reproach to the age. It would have been outrageous to have incorporated such a principle even in a Constitution made for a Southern State. He alluded to the clause in the Bill of Rights declaring that no free negro shall live in the Territory, and thought it a strange clause to exist in a Republican Constitution.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, reminded him that the same provision exists in the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. FOSTER was not advised that the Topeka Constitution had been received by the Senate; he didn't believe it contained such a clause. There is no question, he continued, that, by the Lecompton Constitution, free negroes must be killed.

Mr. GREEN asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering the Free States, having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois, for instance, must be killed.

Mr. FOSTER—The Lecompton Constitution says as much. It says that no freeman can be exiled, and that no free negro can live there.

Mr. GREEN—The Senator's argument is absurd.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the law of Illinois provided for a free negro. It was not in the Constitution. The law disposes of him.

Mr. GREEN—How?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Hires him out.

Mr. GREEN—Kansas will do the same.

Mr. FOSTER proceeded, reading the clause providing for a change in the Constitution, and contending that the direct meaning is that the people may alter everything but the Slavery clause. Slavery is to be perpetual. Establish that Constitution, and Slavery can never be abolished, except by the consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. MASON asked if the Senator understood that Congress has the power to look into the State Constitutions, with the view of determining the relations of persons held in servitude. He (MASON) asked for the information of his people, as to the Senator's views.

Mr. FOSTER explained that if the Territory has within itself principles at war with the principles of liberty, Congress had the right to reject it.

Mr. MASON said the reply threw a flood of light on the principles of the Republican Party. If he understood the Senator, Congress had the power to decide whether a government was republican in form; and that if it established it was not republican—

Mr. FOSTER did not think his language was susceptible of such an inference. He repeated that where a Territory applied for admission, with a Constitution at war with the plainest principles of liberty, he could not call it republican, and would not admit it.

Mr. MASON—Not republican!

Mr. FOSTER—Not republican because not recognizing the principles of freedom. He was not prepared to go to the extreme extent that a State may be excluded on the ground alone that it recognized Slavery. Mr. FOSTER concluded by saying that he would not vote for the bill. He considered it an atrocious and high-handed act of usurpation to impose the Constitution on the people of Kansas. It was outrageous—infamous. The people of Kansas repudiate it—they scorn its very name, its principles, its origin,—and so do I.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, offered resolutions of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure by the French Government of the bark *Adriatic*. The resolutions also provide for redress to the owners of the bark, and for the prevention of similar proceedings. Mr. TAYLOR contended that no court of a foreign country has the right to condemn an American vessel for a failure to carry lights, in the absence of American law requiring such a practice. The act of France was an attack upon our sovereignty and an infringement of the law of nations. He thought that, owing to the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by the Government relative to this matter.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill appropriating $340,000 to pay the deficiency in the printing bills of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, was passed.

The House then took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BOCOCK replied to Mr. MILLSON, contending that a legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill did not encourage Territorial "sovereignty," and that the Lecompton Constitution was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. DAWES criticized the President's Special Message, and denounced the Lecompton Constitution as the creature of fraud and the legitimate fruits of Slavery. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

NOTICE OF BILL.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALSTED, to repeal section ten of the laws of 1846. To equalize taxation.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American College of Medical Science.

To incorporate the Committee on Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To prevent prize-fighting.

Mr. DIVEN had consent to report a complete bill to increase the number of notaries public in New-York City to 400.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate took up the Kansas concurrent resolutions, and a lengthy debate took place upon them.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

Several members asked leave to record their votes on the Kansas resolutions, passed on Saturday night.

Several petitions were presented. Among them were a number in favor of tolling railroads; closing canal locks on Sundays; and regulating railroad freight.

BILLS REPORTED.

To extend the charter of the Westchester Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn.

The annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was presented.

The resolution condemning the inefficient quality of the muskets furnished the State of New-York by the United States Government was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. DAYTON, to test the purity of liquors sold as a beverage.

By Mr. CHATFIELD, to authorize the Clerks of the Courts of Record to take affidavits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SALISBURY, to establish the fees of Surrogates and County Judges.

Several other bills, of only local interest, were introduced.

The Governor's Message was taken from the table and referred to appropriate Committees.

The House agreed to hold sessions from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1½ o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. BLEECKER called up his resolutions respecting the payment, during life, of half-pay officers of the Revolution, which were adopted.

The resolutions for a Committee of Investigation into the charges that the Kansas Societies of this State furnished arms and ammunition for rebellion in Kansas, were made the special order for Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

The appointments by the Canal Board were made to-day:

Erie Canal—Collectors—John Harrison, New-York; W. C. Marshall, Albany; S. H. Waterman, West Troy; John Brodt, Schenectady; W. N. Clark, Fultonville; James Hart, Little Falls; W. H. Green, Utica; Giles Hawley, Rome; Charles H. Tucker, Jordan; Hiram Titus, Montezuma; S. Lewis, Lyons; Pomeroy Tucker, Palmyra; John Rigney, Rochester; J. H. Warren, Brockport; Erastus Root, Albion; Reuben Garter, Medina; John Campbell, Lockport; David Kohler, Tonawanda; Henry P. Clinton, Buffalo.

Other Canals—Daniel Husted, Oswego.

Assistant Collectors—R. W. Allen, Bernard O'Neil, D. R. Underhill, John G. Fail, Nelson Puff, Lewis J. Lamphire, John Ridden, W. Delamater, New-York.

Abolition Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, March 8.

An Abolition Convention met in this city to-day. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY presided.

The customary resolutions adverting to the total abolition of Slavery, and condemning all other political parties as dishonest, were introduced.

The Convention was about equally divided between males and females, whites and blacks.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke in the afternoon and evening.

Municipal Elections in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 8.

At our Municipal Election to-day HOLLIS BOWMAN, Republican, was elected Mayor, receiving 1,170 votes, against 628 for SILAS C. HATCH, the Citizens' candidate. The Republicans also elected a large majority of the City Council.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday March 8.

CYRUS GORDON, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected at our Municipal Election to-day.

From Boston.

ARREST OF A FORGER—DEATH FROM STABBING.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

JOHN F. MAHAN, a grocer, doing business on Long Wharf, has been arrested in this city on the charge of forging the signature of his uncle, BENJAMIN F. MAHAN, to notes amounting to over $12,000.

CHAPMAN, who was stabbed by GOULD in an affray on the 26th ult., died at 5 o'clock this evening.

Fires in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, March 8.

The loss at the fire of Messrs. WOOD & BROTHER'S factory, on Sunday afternoon, is estimated at $42,000 to $15,000. The third story and roof of the main factory were destroyed.

A building occupied by S. J. LEWIS, as a grocery, situated on Main-street, near the railroad crossing, was entirely destroyed about 5 o'clock yesterday. Very little was saved from the store.

Fatal Affray on the Erie Railroad.

SUFFERNS STATION, Monday, March 8.

SAMUEL RITNER, residing about five miles from Sufferns Station, was shot through the heart by his brother-in-law, PETER BENJAMIN, yesterday. Both men were intoxicated. The Coroner summoned a jury this morning and is having an investigation.

The Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 8.

The Missouri River is open, and the new packet line of steamers, running in connection with the Pacific Railway from Jefferson City to St. Josephs, commence their regular daily trips to-morrow.

The Fillibusters at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6.

Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, Col. ANDERSON, the fillibuster officers generally, and the reporters for the Press, were received with great honors to-day on board the yacht *Wanderer*.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 8.

The screw steamship *Westernport* of Cromwell's Line arrived here to-day from New-York. All well.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Cahawba* left Havana on the 2d inst.

At Havana everything was very dull; business was quiet. Stock of Sugars 80,000 boxes, with some advance in figures. Shipped last week 2,500 boxes. Freights improved in demand, but not in prices.

Exchange very dull. London 12 premium. New-York, par and no demand for other Northern points.

The health of Havana has improved very much.

On the night of the 1st inst., a very heavy gale from the north occurred, and did some little damage. The brig *Elizabeth*, of Camden, came in on the morning of the 2d inst., with loss of mainmast close to the deck, and foremast at the cap.

The same day, the steamer *General Concha*, two days from Nassau, arrived—all well.

Same day, about 30 miles from Havana, exchanged signals with American bark *Benj. Burgess*, bound northward.

Same day, passed a Spanish frigate, under close reefed foretopsail, evidently bound to Havana.

The *Cahawba* has encountered continual northerly gales, with very heavy head sea.

The Course of Stephen A. Douglas and his Coadjutors.

From yesterday's Pennsylvanian, (Buchanan's Home Organ.)

It is a popular delusion which has led many Democrats in error, that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS differs from the President *only* on the Kansas question, so that if the latter be once out of the way, he will again act harmoniously with the Democratic Party. *We doubt very much whether Judge Douglas ever contemplated any such thing. His defection on the Kansas question was premeditated*, and he was in communion with the Black Republicans of Illinois for months previous to the meeting of Congress. His own journal, the Chicago *Times*, has avowed this in so many words. It boasted, in a recent leader, that its champion had taken the resolution to oppose the President and the National Administration after mature deliberation, and that his friends and foes knew this, long before he started for Washington. When Judge DOUGLAS reached Washington, he was in hot haste to preach his new revelations on Kansas to an astonished world; and the President's Message had scarcely been read, before the "little giant" jumped up and proclaimed his dissent from it. The President, in his regular message, had made no recommendation to Congress; but Judge DOUGLAS combatted even the the President's *views*; so eager was he to throw down the glove of defiance which should either ruin the Democratic Party, or compel the President and the Administration to follow *him*.

Events which have since transpired in Washington and Illinois show conclusively that Judge Douglas is now in full communion with the Black Republicans, and that he has no hope of being reëlected to the Senate or of ever reaching the Presidency except by their aid. His immediate object is to secure his reelection to the Senate, and as he cannot hope to succeed on the Democratic side, where Governor RICHARDSON was beaten in 1856 by about 8,000, he can certainly not expect to be himself elected when the party, defeated in 1856, is divided into Administration men and Douglas men. His only chance, therefore, is with the Black Republicans, and for their support he is biding.

Nor is this all. Judge DOUGLAS opposed the President not only on the Kansas question, *but on his foreign policy, and he fights him, though he* (DOUGLAS) *is constantly beaten, on all the nominations.* To suppose that a war thus waged, with all the bitterness of a renegade, can end in the reëstablishment of friendly relations, is simply absurd. Of course, as long as Judge DOUGLAS and his coadjutors are in the miserable minority in which they now are, they will not openly avow their sentiments, but the moment the Kansas question is settled, which it will be in a few weeks, we shall see Mr. DOUGLAS openly in the opposition ranks, and this will be the position of all his coadjutors, not only in Illinois, but in Pennsylvania.

Already WM. H. SEWARD, in his recent speech in the Senate, welcomed Judge DOUGLAS to his new position in the Black Republican party, and the New-York *Tribune* instructs its friends in Congress to stand by DOUGLAS in his opposition to the President's nominations. In a short time Judge DOUGLAS will have nothing but obligations to his new Black Republican allies, and nothing but injuries to avenge and grievances to redress as far as the President and the Administration are concerned. *From such a position he will never be able to retreat, any more than the leaders of his faction in this State will be able to return to the party whom they have maliciously deserted. But the intention to return does not exist.*

The leaders of the movement that was to destroy the Democratic Party are pledged to the Republicans. It is from them they derive their support, pecuniary and numerical, and from them they receive all their consequence and importance. As a mere handful of rebels in the Democratic camp they would not merit attention, and scarcely attract public notice. They are mere make-weights, to be thrown into one or the other scale of the balance, and they will be thrown on the side on which they are now acting.

The late manifestations of public sentiment in New-York and Pennsylvania, show conclusively that DOUGLAS and his coadjutors cannot expect to rule the Democratic Party, which condemns and repudiates their course. They must, if they return to it, take the position of followers, and this they will never do, after such a ridiculous demonstration of fuss and fury as they have just been disgraced with. They will, therefore, throw themselves into the arms of the Black Republicans, on the same principle that a man who is jilted by a lady, will often, from mere spite, make love to the cook. Well, the kitchen is the appropriate place for them. It suits them better than the parlor. It was the "Kitchen Cabinet" alone they were fit for, and as Mr. BUCHANAN tolerates no such institution, they must necessarily indulge their taste elsewhere. The rank and file which have been seduced, will undoubtedly come back to their allegiance, *but to the head conspirator we are bound to say: "Thou never shalt be officer of mine!"*

Reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and Suite.

Interesting Ceremonies at the St. Nicholas.

Imposing Demonstrations at the City Hall.

Although Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite were welcomed to the City by Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE, on the Sabbath, the more imposing welcome was reserved for yesterday, when all the resources of the Committee of Reception (it must be remembered that they had not the aid of an appropriation) were brought to bear, and all their energies and intelligence in such matters exhausted to make it (as stated in the impromptu resolutions) worthy of our noble Metropolis. There was a determination on the part of the Committee (as stated by Alderman BOOLE) to "put the thing through in shape," and they succeeded—at least as far as was possible in a single snowy day. Alderman BOOLE had a carriage at his own door, at 8 o'clock precisely. Councilman VAN TINE, although a little later in commencing, was not less aware of the responsibility of his position, and made up for a few moments lost at the start, by extra exertion during the day. Other members of the Committee either overslept themselves, or were, by some other equally unfortunate circumstance, absent when the hour (11 o'clock) arrived at which the Rear-Admiral and suite were to have been escorted from the St. Nicholas to the City Hall. The delay did not improve the nervous condition of Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE, and worse yet, the weather was inauspicious. It had threatened snow from the time the Alderman awoke, and just as he wanted to start for the St. Nicholas, the threat was executed—it did snow. The snow fell thick and fast; and the invited came slow and surly. It was suggested that it might be well to postpone the grand welcome on account of the weather; and the managers were troubled for a few moments, by a statement that it would be a gross violation of the etiquette of such an occasion to ask any officer of the Turkish army or navy to appear in a snow-storm. The same person (who was of gentlemanly appearance) stated, of his own knowledge, that such a thing as a superior officer going out in a snow-storm had never been seen in Constantinople; and he added that he believed any officer who should be guilty of such an act in that locality, would, if not reprimanded, be informed that he had done what was not usual. The matter now assumed a somewhat serious aspect. Five carriages had been hired; the livery stable keeper was in attendance with the requisite number of drivers; they had all been waiting near two hours—and there was no appropriation. It was finally concluded that such a rule might possibly be all very well for Turkey, but that it wouldn't work well in a Republic; and that, as the Admiral was a gentleman of high breeding, though he would act strictly by rule in his own country, he would be willing, while in America, to do as Yankees do. It was now after 11 o'clock, and Messrs. BOOLE and VAN TINE resolved to start. There were no additions to the Committee, but the owner of the vehicles said it was a bad day to keep horses standing out. Three carriages were filled; two remained empty. It was now discovered that there were no reporters in the carriages, which was another misfortune, not only to the main interest, but to the owner of the vehicles. The latter gentleman stepped into the City Hall where he found one reporter doing a paragraph about "the difficulty in the Street Commissioner's office," and another engaged upon a "weather item." He assured them that there was a carriage and the entire procession in waiting for them; and urged them to go along. They went; and so did the cavalcade of carriages. There was no accident between the City Hall and the St. Nicholas, worthy of note, except the falling of a lad near the Broadway Theatre, while innocently cheering the procession. When near White-street there was an agreeable delay, caused by the discovery of Ex-Councilmen HORATIO N. WILD upon the sidewalk, and covered with snow. A carriage was stopped, the door opened, and Ex-Councilman WILD was added to the number of those who were bent upon welcoming the Admiral and *suite* to our Metropolis. Thus increased, the party arrived in front of the St. Nicholas, and were soon in the reception-room of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and *suite*—gentlemen of dignified presence and polished manners. Here, again, there was some little delay, caused by the irregularity with which parties appeared for presentation. But the Admiral and *suite* were patient and held their facial muscles under perfect control. Finally, all had been presented, and Alderman BOOLE desired the interpreter to say to the Admiral, in Turkish, that the entire party would sit down a little while. But, before the will of the Alderman could be made known to the Admiral, the card of Col. DIMMICK, of the Second Artillery, Fort Hamilton, was brought in, and the Colonel and staff were shown up and introduced. The Admiral seemed more at home with his new visitors than with those with whom he had previously shaken hands. As soon as introduced, Col. DIMMICK said he appeared by direction of the Secretary of State, to welcome him to our shores and to assure him of the earnest desire of the United States Government that the amicable relations and kindly feeling that existed between the Governments of Turkey and the United States should continue.

The Admiral replied (through an interpreter) that he felt flattered by the very kindly welcome that had been tendered to him. He wished to say that his Government had long desired an opportunity to reciprocate the kindly feelings of the Government of the United States; and that he had been chosen by his Government to give assurance of kindest feelings, and that no opportunity of exhibiting them would be slighted.

Personal congratulations were now exchanged, which were mutually agreeable and dignified. As soon as an opportunity occurred, Alderman BOOLE suggested that it was time they were under way for the City Hall. Councilman VAN TINE invited Col. DIMMICK and Staff to accompany them to the City Hall, which was accepted, and all descended to their carriages and proceeded to the City Hall. The journey thither was marked by some trifling irregularities. The drivers either forgot or had received no instructions in relation to the order in which they should proceed. They started off for the City Hall in good order, the Admiral and *suite* taking precedence; and the officers of the United States Army next. But soon after the driver having the reporters in charge, becoming impressed with the idea that his company should be at the head of the line, dashed past the carriage containing the American officers, and entered the City Hall-park "nip and tuck" with the Admiral's carriage. The driver on the Admiral's carriage, fearing he would be beaten, put on the string, and the brush to the front of the Hall was of a most exciting nature. During the race the law-reporter lost the first portion of his manuscript of the "Difficulty in the Street Department," and the weather reporter lost the copy of a quotation from THOMPSON'S "Seasons." [He requests us to state that a handsome reward will be paid on its return to room No. 8 City Hall, as he thinks he can use it on another occasion.] The Admiral's carriage arrived about a length ahead; that containing the reporters, next, and the American officers, who had been specially invited, last. There were several hundred persons in front of the Hall, through which the Admiral and suite were with some difficulty escorted by the Committee. The American officers were left to find the way themselves. But as soon as they appeared in front, the crowd separated with a respectful resignation, leaving open a passage to the Governor's room. Arrived in the Governor's room, the party was marched to the Chatham-street end, where the Mayor was standing. He left immediately on their arrival, and, in some haste proceeded to the centre, where he awaited an introduction. The Admiral was conducted to him and introduced. The other Turkish officers were suffered to remain at a distance, and the American officers were not recognized at all. As soon as the introduction had taken place, the Mayor remarked to the Admiral that it was with pleasure that he welcomed him to the City of New-York. There were many objects of interest to be seen in the City and on the Islands, and he was sure the Committee of Reception would be pleased to show them to him, whenever he should be inclined to visit them. The Admiral thanked the Mayor, through his interpreter, for the very kind reception he had received, and accepted the invitation to visit our institutions. While the ceremonies of introduction, welcome, etc., were progressing, there was a photographer in one corner, with his instrument, making a desperate effort to bring his camera to bear upon the Admiral. But, unfortunately for the artist, his Excellency stood with his back towards him, and the people in the room kept moving across his field, so that he could not obtain even a rear view of the Rear-Admiral.

When the response to the welcome had been concluded, the Mayor told the Admiral he would show him some of our Governors, who were hanging about the room, if he wished to see them. The Admiral, through his interpreter, signified his desire to behold them, and taking his arm, the Mayor pointed them out to him. Satisfied with the paintings, he was next escorted to the new chambers of the Board of Councilmen. There extensive preparations had been made for his reception. The room, in the rear of the President's desk, was decorated by American and Turkish flags; and in front of the clerk's desk, there were some cakes, crackers and sandwiches, and several black bottles, which (on the word of an Ex-Alderman) contained some good brandy and a very fair article of sherry. As soon as the Admiral appeared, Ex-President PHILLIPS took the chair, and stated that he had been called upon to preside over a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen—the first meeting in their new rooms. The Admiral had been escorted to a position on the left of the President, who said:

"Gentlemen and Ladies, allow me to introduce to you His Excellency, Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA. Your Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, allow me to introduce to you the citizens of the United States,—*men, keep quiet*, will you?

This completed the introduction.

The President then stated that the following resolutions had been offered for adoption:

Whereas, His Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA has arrived in this City, and is now in the City Hall; and,

Whereas, it is eminently proper that our greetings to this distinguished representative of the Ottoman Government, (a harbinger, doubtless, of the friendly feelings intended to exist by His Majesty, the Sultan, between his Government and the United States,) should be in a spirit of hospitality consistent with the reputation of our noble metropolis.

Resolved, That our heartfelt welcome be extended to His Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and that the freedom of this Chamber be respectfully offered to him.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to inform His Excellency of the action of this Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the President appointed Councilmen Van Tine, Webb, Bunel, Dunn and Mulligan such Committee.

On motion the Board adjourned. The seats were vacated by the members, and, on invitation, filled by a number of ladies and their children who had entered the Chamber during the proceedings. The Admiral and suite, and the Mayor, were now escorted to seats at the President's desk, while a colored gentleman served a piece of cake and a glass of wine to each of the ladies. When the ladies and children had all been served, the Admiral and suite were brought down from the President's desk and seated in front of the sandwiches and brandy. Everything now appeared satisfactory to all but those who were not eating and drinking. There was a large number of Ex-Aldermen and Ex-Councilmen, but they did not attack anything on the table until Councilman VAN TINE asked a particular friend to take a sandwich and be introduced to the Admiral. No sooner had that been done than they all rushed forward, and with wonderful celerity each appeared with a sandwich and a glass. Councilman VAN TINE meanwhile was trying to introduce his friend to the Admiral. When the Admiral held out his hand, those of the Councilman's friend were filled, the left with half a sandwich, (the other half was in his mouth,) and the right with a glass of spirits—so that he could neither speak nor shake effectively. But he bowed, and the introduction was accomplished.

Councilman VAN TINE then turned towards the table, and seeing the desperate struggle that was going on for the eatables and drinkables, he cried aloud, "Look here, now, men, this won't do. You must either clear out or behave yourselves."

Mr. MCCLENACHAN—"Let each gentleman, as he takes his tod, fall back and give the rest a fair chance."

An admirable proposition, but it was not carried out. Those who had reached the table during the first rush, remained firm in their positions and greedily swallowed sandwich after sandwich and "tod" after "tod." Those in the background pulled at their coat-tails in vain. The cloth was good and the wearers were unmoved. The Admiral looked on, first with wonder and then (thinking, probably, that it was one of the institutions the Mayor had so kindly promised to show him) he smiled. It was a novel sight to him, and he appreciated it. But Councilman VAN TINE could stand it no longer. He cried out for the police, and wished they could be made to do their duty. Finding the police did not come, he advanced to the table and forced the men away. They retired slowly, each with a sandwich and a glass, and order was restored.

It was now discovered that the American officers who had been invited by Councilman VAN TINE to accompany the Admiral, had not been invited to the Councilmen's Chamber. Two or three persons ran out to seek them, but they had left the Hall. The Mayor said he hoped no offence would be taken, as it was an oversight. He was sure there was no intention to slight the officers of the United States Government.

The Admiral was then shown the other rooms, and finally to his carriage, in which he was escorted to his hotel. Thus was his reception at the City Hall concluded. It was the intention of the Committee that he should visit the opera during the evening. He wore, during the day, a blue military frock coat, heavily covered with gold lace and decorations.

Sea and Ship News.

The bark *Adriatic*, Capt. DUNHAM, which escaped from her French captors, was spoken, Jan. 29, off Cape Palos, (coast of Spain,) bound for New-York *viâ* Gibraltar, by the bark *Zephyr* from Messina, which arrived at this port yesterday. A meeting of the merchants, sea-captains and business men of Belfast, Me., has been held, and a Committee appointed to present their views upon the case of the *Adriatic*, which is held to involve the interests and rights of our whole commercial marine.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says it is reported upon pretty good authority that the Collins steamers *Adriatic*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic* will be bought in, at the public sale of these vessels by, Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., they being the largest creditors, and that they will continue the line as heretofore, with the $19,250 mail contract. It is also reported that the trips of the line will be extended to Southampton and Havre, and that the vessels, will commence running in the course of a month or six weeks. The execution is returnable to the 28th of March.

The wrecking schooner *W. H. Johnson*, which left this port on the 25th of February, to assist the steamer *Atlanta*, ashore on Body Island, was compelled to put into Norfolk on account of a heavy gale from the East. She left the latter place on Tuesday last and probably reached the wreck the same evening. The schooner *Jonathan Johnson* also left here Thursday last to take the cargo landed on the beach to Charleston.

The United States steamer *Dispatch* left the Navy Yard about 2 o'clock Saturday, on special duty for the relief of any vessels of the home squadron that may require supplies. She passed down the harbor just before dark, and made slow progress through the immense quantities of floating ice that obstructed the channel at the time.

The United States frigate *Niagara* remains still at anchor at Quarantine, where she has been detained, partly to complete some necessary arrangements for the voyage, and partly on account of barometrical indications of a coming storm, which have been fully verified during the last 24 hours. She will sail as soon as the weather becomes settled.

The pilots of the *A. B. Neilson* report having passed, on Wednesday, March 3, a quantity of broken planks, timbers and spars 45 miles southeast of Block Island, which they supposed to be from the wreck of the *John Milton*, carried thither by the prevailing southerly current and northwest winds. Their boat at the time was loaded up with ice, the weather being excessively cold.

The following figures exhibit the number of arrivals of foreign and coastwise vessels at the port of Philadelphia during January and February, 1858, as compared with the same period in 1857:

	1858			1857		
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Frigate	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ships	6	1	7	11	17	28
Barks	9	11	20	19	27	46
Brigs	12	4	16	17	23	40
Schooners	3	160	163	10	137	147
Sloops	—	236	236	—	41	41
Steamers	—	97	97	—	27	27
Boats	—	292	292	—	56	56
Barges	—	7	7	—	11	11
Totals	31	808	839	57	339	396

NEW BANK BUILDING.—The new building of the Bull's Head Bank stands five stories high, 25x100 feet on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The front, on Third-avenue, is of dark free-stone, while that portion which faces on Twenty-fifth-street is of brick, with ornamental free-stone facings. The Bank has been opened in the new building.

City Items.

The heaviest snow-storm of the season occurred yesterday. It commenced shortly before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and progressed during the day, quietly but persistently. There were few of the usual accompaniments of such a storm—a little slipperiness—now and then a trifle of drift, and a heavy breath of wind around the corners of streets—but that was all. Yet at midnight there were six inches of snow on the level, and so gently had it fallen that people almost wondered where it came from. Though the omnibuses and horse cars labored heavily over their routes, none were obliged to stop, an additional team being brought into requisition for each car as night set in. All the Sound steamers—the *Empire State*, the *Commodore* and the *Worcester*—were detained at their wharves; nor did the Providence propellers venture out. They were to leave as soon as the weather cleared up so as to allow of their getting safely through Hell-Gate. Over the railroads leading to town the trains were considerably delayed. The Albany Express train did not reach the City until near 12 o'clock, and the Philadelphia train due about 10 did not arrive until 11½. The Southern Mail did not connect beyond Philadelphia.

The California steamers *Moses Taylor* and *St. Louis*, both of which sailed on Saturday, were full of passengers. Since they have left the fare on this opposition line, to sail on the 10th, has been increased fifty to seventy-five per cent. Steerage tickets, which were sold for $40 and $50, went up to $70; Second cabin from $75 to $125, and first cabin from $100 to $175. Among the passengers in the *Moses Taylor* was Hon. Judge BOWDEN, the newly-appointed American Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

A large number of the old Municipal Police called upon General-Superintendent TALLMADGE yesterday, and announced themselves ready for duty. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, they claim that they still belong to the Police force of the City, and as such, are entitled to pay whether they do any work or not. The Superintendent received them politely, but did not avail himself of their proffered services. He, however, advised them to report themselves to the Inspectors of the Wards to which they severally belonged, lest, by omitting to do so, they should seem to waive their rights.

On the 27th Feb., the pastors of fourteen churches, and lay members from several other churches in the eastern part of this City, comprising seven different denominations, held a meeting and agreed to open a daily union prayer-meeting, for one hour, on the 1st day of March, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome streets, at 12 o'clock M. The meeting was commenced in a large lecture-room, which was nearly filled the first day, and on the third day was densely crowded, together with an adjoining room. On the next day the up

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

The End of the Carnival—Social Festivities—The Attempt upon the Emperor's Life—Politics—Miscellaneous News.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the carnival died at the doors of the Grand Opera. It died with a night of revelry more *canaille* than the others; it was *Mardi-gras*, the apprentice night, the night of the *gamins de Paris*. We are to have now three weeks respite from the street horns and the mob of mythological deities. At the end of that time comes mid-lent, that half-way house between fish and meat, where all good Catholics stop to take breath and a surfeit of beef-steak, preparatory to the second half of their season of fasting, and where the carnival revives again to take a last kick and a last yell before a total extinction. The carnival of this year differed from its predecessors only in this, that there was a diminution in the number of street travesties, and the procession of the Fat Ox was clothed in new costumes and decorations.

The fattest of the fat beeves this year, named Leviathan, weighed 2,780 pounds. The costumes of the numerous historical and mythological characters, who formed the cavalcade, were entirely new, those of the historical portion belonging to the epoch of LOUIS XIII. In this respect there was a vast improvement on former years. The procession stopped as usual before the palace to exhibit the ox to the Emperor, and to receive the customary gift of five hundred francs. The immense court of the palace was crowded with people, and the Emperor, Empress and young Prince came out on the balcony, where they remained for twenty minutes, enjoying the animated scene before them. The Empress perceiving in the crowd the *enfans de troupe* of the 1st regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, to which the young Imperial Prince belongs, caused the children to be brought in and placed on the balcony, so as to see the procession to better advantage. The Emperor demanded that the largest of the four oxen, the Leviathan, should be brought near, in order that he might examine his immense proportions. The infant deity, *L'Amour*, was conducted into the presence of their Majesties, as is usual, and received from their hands the imperial presents. As the procession passed out of the court, the immense crowd loudly cheered their Majesties, when the Emperor brought out the young Prince, and holding him in his arms, presented him to the assemblage. The child has been taught to kiss his hand to the people.

During the few days that preceded the close of the carnival, the contagion spread into the private saloons of the city, and the dance, in costume or in solemn black, was the sole occupation of the community. At the Tuileries a grand reception and ball, the last of the season, took place on Sunday evening. The *quadrille d'honneur* was composed in such a manner that, if it were to be taken as a political index, all the great nations of Europe must be profoundly satisfied with each other. On Monday evening M. FOULD, Minister of State, gave a costume ball, at his residence in the Louvre. The Emperor and Empress were present in domino and mask.

On Tuesday evening the American Consul and his amiable lady again invited the Americans and other friends to a grand *soirée*, at their residence in the rue St. Arnaud. The carnival was danced out, and Lent feasted in, by a reunion exceptional in its elegance. I have said feasted in, because, in justice to a grateful stomach, I should mention that the champagne flowed in torrents, and the *paté de foie gras*, and the salmon and appurtenances abounded in the supper room. None go away hungry or melancholy from the popular *soirées* of our already popular Consul. Mr. MASON and his family were among the guests.

The American Consul at Lyons gave a *soirée* last week to four or five hundred of the *élite* of the fashionable world of that city. The *soirée* seems by its elegance and sumptuousness to have been an event in the fashionable annals of that city. In the decoration of the grand saloon, the portraits of Mr. BUCHANAN, of the Emperor and Empress, and of Marshal CASTELLANE occupied the places of honor. But why the portrait of Marshal CASTELLANE? The Marshal is the Military Commandant of that division of the Empire, and our Consul, appreciating the spirit of the new law which divides the Empire into five great military commands, no doubt regarded the Marshal as the principal man of the Empire, after their Majesties, so far as the sub-empire of Lyons was concerned. The compliment, or *esprit*, if you please, of the Consul, has passed without notice, and must be regarded, therefore, as a just appreciation of the position created by the new law.

Thus we fall into politics. New developments continue to excite the public attention on the subject of the late attempt on the Emperor's life. A very great dissatisfaction was the result of the appointment of a military man to the Ministry of the Interior, a dissatisfaction so pronounced that the Government was forced to appear in the *Moniteur* with an explanation. People admitted that his Majesty was justified in presenting a law for the better protection of his person against assassination; but this was a step too far. Moreover, they did not know where, at this rate, the "repressive measures" were to stop. The *Moniteur*, to calm the alarm, declared that with the appointment of General ESPINASSE, the inauguration of new measures was to cease; and in effect we have had no new demonstration since, if we except a special appropriation just made of a million two hundred thousand francs for the increase of the secret police in France and in foreign countries. Thus the *mouchard* force is to be largely increased. NEW-YORK will no doubt be favored with a small band of these gentlemen.

The manifesto of the Count DE MORNY, in the Legislature, in reporting from the Committee the bill on General Surety, produced some sensation. His remarks were more a manifesto of the Government itself than a report from a Committee, and thus acquired new importance. You will not fail to remark the decisive tone of this document, nor the ingenious manner in which the Count attempts to alarm the public and excite their sympathy by throwing all the blame of whatever trouble may happen on the "Reds," that eternal bugbear of the higher *bourgeoisie*. The Count also recognizes the truth of a fact which I had already given you in a previous letter, that the Republican Party, or the "Reds," according to him, were anticipating the attempted assassination, and were organized, ready to commence the revolution in every part of France, if the attempt had proved successful.

The prisoners ORSINI, PIERRI, GOMEZ, and DE RUDIO have been transferred to the prison of the Conciergerie, preparatory to the trial, which will commence on the 26th of this month, and terminate the 28th. The first day will be occupied with the reading of the indictment, and the interrogation of the prisoners; the second to the examination of witnesses; and the third to the hearing of the advocates. ORSINI, GOMEZ, and DE RUDIO have been indicted for an attempt on the life of the Emperor and Empress, and for the killing of eight persons in that attempt; a finding which assures their decapitation from this moment. PIERRI and BERNARD, the latter just arrested in London, are indicted as accomplices. It will be recollected that PIERRI was seized by the police before the arrival of the Emperor, and consequently before he had time to put his part of the programme in execution. He is nevertheless one of the principal conspirators, and, it is supposed, will be executed with the others. As regards BERNARD, it has not transpired that he did more than supply weapons and advice to the active agents of the crime. ALL SOP, the Englishman, known to have been one of the most active of the conspirators, is not comprised in the indictment, since as an English subject, and having escaped to English territory, he must be tried by his own laws, if arrested.

ORSINI and PIERRI chose for advocate M. JULES FAVRE, the celebrated criminal lawyer and republican. But M. FAVRE refused to defend both the prisoners, and selected the case of ORISINI. PIERRI then applied to M. CREMIEUX, another distinguished republican lawyer; but his response is not yet known. GOMEZ and DE RUDIO, not having indicated a choice, the Court has named their defenders.

As usual after an attempt has been made on his Majesty's life, reports of a most absurd character gain circulation daily of new attempts; but there is no ground for these reports.

The Swiss government has at last acted on the refugee question, and decided on the *internement* of its refugees—in other words, fixed their residence in the country.

The *Moniteur* will deny officially in a day or two, the explanation given by Lord PALMERSTON in regard to the first NAPOLEON'S legacy to CANTILLON, for his attempted assassination of the Duke of WELLINGTON. LOUIS NAPOLEON did strike that legacy from the list of NAPOLEON'S bequests, but he denies that it was done because the donor was not of sound mind when he made the bequest. This part of Lord PALMERSTON'S explanation was certainly meant by him as a sarcasm, or as a condemnation of NAPOLEON'S act. LOUIS NAPOLEON promises to inform the public why he struck the name of CANTILLON from the list, and the public are impatient for the revelation.

In an article on the terror which had been inspired in the community on the new law by certain dangerous propagandists, an exalted Bonapartist writer declares that "the Hampdens of the saloons and the Washingtons of the clubs hiss into the ears of the public all sorts of dangerous rumors," etc. It seems that this zealous gentleman's historical education must have been neglected, to quote WASHINGTON as an example of a hissing demagogue.

A new decree of the Prefect of Police makes it the duty of all landlords and concièrges of hotels and lodging-houses to observe more closely all foreigners in their houses, so as to be able to furnish the police, whenever demanded, full details, so far as strict attention will obtain, of the character and movements of their lodgers. The keepers of these houses, and their porters, are thus, in fact, enrolled as members of the secret police; and, since more than one-half of the houses of Paris are embraced under this head, it will be seen that the police espionage is thus at once enormously increased. The concièrges, it is true, were held to give all the intelligence in their power before the occurrence of the late events; but they are now held, with the addition of their masters, to an increased, and, no doubt, for the police, a more valuable surveillance. All these measures have had the effect of suppressing political conversation, which had revived a little in later times, of suppressing as well reunions of even small numbers of men known as politicians, no matter for what purpose, and of causing the destruction of all sorts of compromising papers.

An enormous amount of jealousy has been created by the appointments for the Privy Council. Marshal VAILLANT was disappointed in finding his name excluded from the list; he thinks that, since the appointment of the Council was a "measure of public surety," and since the public surety must depend upon the Army, that one representative of that branch of the Government was not enough on the Council, especially as the diplomatic and legislative bodies are represented by five out of the seven members that compose the Council. Marshal MAGNAN, also, held the same opinions, viewed from motives, it will be understood, personal to himself.

At the last grand ball at the Tuileries, another of those delicate questions of etiquette, which are the standing annoyance of official society in Europe, came near destroying the harmony of the evening, so far as the atmosphere which surrounds the throne was concerned. It was a question of precedence between the Prince of DENMARK, who was present, and the diplomatic corps. The Prince is the heir to the crown of Denmark; but a law of etiquette, adopted many years ago by the Court of Vienna—a law which has been adopted very generally since in the courts of Europe, as the rule of conduct—says that Ambassadors (not Ministers) must take precedence of all foreign princes who are not the sons or brothers of a reigning monarch. The Prince of DENMARK is neither of these; but he is heir to the throne, a rank that ought to be higher than a son or brother *not* an heir; and so the Emperor, not to give offence, sacrificed himself in the following manner: In the hall of the Marshals, where, on these occasions, a platform is placed, on which chairs are occupied by himself, the Empress, Prince JEROME, Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess MATHILDE and the Ambassadors—the Emperor, not being permitted by the law of etiquette to seat the Prince of DENMARK, suppressed his own seat at the side of the Empress, and stood on his feet during the whole evening, thus keeping the Prince company. The Ambassadors occupied their chairs.

The DUKE DE MONTEBELLO, who has just been appointed Ambassador to Russia, was formerly a legitimatist, and was ranked as such by many, even up to the present time; so that his appointment to this place is regarded as another conquest of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is however true that the Duke has for some time shown a sympathy for the present Government, and a willingness to serve it, in any way in which he could be honorably useful.

The Academy has at last filled up the two vacant fauteils in its body, by the election of the two prominent writers, M. DE LAPRADE, a poet, and M. JULES SANDEAN, a prosist. The first occupies the chair left vacant by ALFRED DE MUSSET, and the second that of M BRIFAUT.

Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN, the spiritnelle comédienne of the Théâtre Français, has been appointed Professor of Declamation at the Conservatoire Impériale de Musique, in place of Mlle. RACHEL, deceased. There was considerable competition for the place, as it is well paid by the Government.

The Count DE NOE, one of the prominent men of the State under the monarchy, has just died at Paris at an advanced age. The Count DE NOE, (Noah, in English,) who dates his paternity almost to the day when the ark found a resting place on Mount Ararat, is the father of the immortal caricaturist of the *Charivari*, CHAM. The Count had three illegitimate sons, whom he called after Noah's sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet. The orthography of the names in French, are not the same, however, as in the Hebrew.

A late law of Piedmont orders that a census of every man, woman and child, shall be taken this year, and that each individual capable of doing so, must write his or her own name, followed with the occupation. The census paper was presented to the King himself by a census-taker, who seems to have been a "strict-constructionist," and his Majesty, pleased at the officer's close observance of his duty, wrote, "VICTOR EMMANUEL, Constitutional King." MALAKOFF.

RENEWAL OF THE FRENCH PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—Captain DE LA RONCIER LE NOURY, who has been appointed to the command of the French naval station at Newfoundland, is charged to renew the proposition of an exchange of territory which the Legislature of Newfoundland had rejected. The Captain is to sail for his destination in the *Gassendi* at the end of this month.

THE VERY LATEST.—A novel idea for ladies' morning dresses is the old Roman blouse, which is composed of fine cambric muslin, with a red narrow band as a zone, fastened with silver clasps.

THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

Condition of the Country—Necessity of Some Measures of Reform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The somewhat startling suggestions of the TIMES, in favor of an American Protectorate for Mexico, have attracted attention here, and already excited a good deal of interest. Even those who, on the first glance at the proposition, *thought* they were opposed to it, as impolitic and chimerical, are compelled to admit that the views you have expressed are sound and practical—and that a Protectorate is the only available plan of relief at all adequate to the necessities of our sister Republic, or which can transform her from a troublesome and dangerous nuisance to a peaceful, prosperous and valuable neighbor. It is safe to presume that the more the public mind revolves the proposition, and examines its advantages and its supposed objections, the more it will become impressed with it as a wise and sound measure of national policy.

In my former communication upon this subject, I referred in general terms only to the debt due to British subjects upon Mexican Bonds. Upon further examination, I find that these bonds amount to upwards of fifty millions of dollars, the interest upon which originally was five per cent. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—in 1850, I think—Mexico paid some two or three millions arrears of interest, out of the indemnity fund. About this time, PAYNOS, then Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, went to Europe, and made a compromise with the bondholders, in which it was agreed that the rate of interest should be reduced to three per cent. per annum, and that then Mexico would set apart twenty-five per cent. of all her receipts from customs for the payment of the interest, and towards the gradual extinction of the principal. Notwithstanding this liberal conduct on the part of the bondholders, Mexico has proved faithless to the contract, permitting the revenues to be embezzled at one time, and to be seized by revolution at another, so that five millions dollars of unpaid interest have already accumulated since the compromise, and been added to the upwards of fifty millions of principal.

These statistics are important because they show the necessity which must compel England at no distant day to take some measures for the collection of her indebtedness, by a seizure of territory or the establishment of a Protectorate, unless the United States shall relieve her of the necessity. They furnish, too, one important clue to the sentiments expressed by the London *Times*, and controverted by no European Press, so far as I am aware, in favor of the absorption of Mexico by the United States. It is the interest of England that stable Government in Mexico should be secured, and her resources developed, not only that the sixty millions of British Bonds may be realized—but also because, as the first of commercial nations, England has an immense interest in the commerce which redeemed Mexico would afford, and still more in the advantages to flow from an addition of an hundred millions per annum of precious metal which Mexico is certain to afford the commercial world whenever the desired development of its resources is protected and guaranteed by a vigorous, just and stable administration of its Government. For these and similar reasons, England, so far from opposing the establishment of an American Protectorate, would hail the proposition with joy, and lend whatever aid might be required, if any, to effect its consummation.

Since CORTEZ conquered Mexico, only about $750,000,000 in silver have been taken from her mines. The annual product, I believe, has been as high as $35,000,000; but of late years it is only about $25,000,000 per annum. The want of labor, consequent upon the absence of enterprising immigration—is the chief difficulty in the development of these mines. Efficient labor is so scarce and so high that it is impossible to get the timber necessary to prop up the roofs of the mines, to keep them from caving in upon the workmen. As a consequence, the plan at present is to work the roof of a mine out in arches, and leave great columns of silver ore standing to support them. I remember to have heard, from a friend whose statements are to be relied upon, of one of these mines in which single columns of this character are supposed to contain silver to the value of a million dollars! Who can estimate the results to flow from the immigration into that country of even five thousand such men as have carved the golden State of California out of a Mexican desert! Nor would the immigrants alone reap the benefits flowing from the development of this and other interests in Mexico. It would stimulate the demand for our agricultural products and our manufactures of every description,—giving us a flour market, especially, of inestimable value. Is it desirable that we should permit England to seize upon this great field, make her political influence paramount there, and exclude us practically, at the same time, from reopening its rich harvests?

The most serious objection to the proposed Protectorate, perhaps, will arise from the supposition that it will be resisted by Mexico herself. It might be answered that if she is unequal to the fulfilment of her national obligations, and therefore becomes just cause of offence, she has no right to object to the exercise of whatever external pressure may be necessary to consolidate her, give her solidity, enable her to be just towards her neighbors, and abate the nuisance of bad neighborhood which she now is. If, with this assistance, she still is imbecile, and continues to be a source of annoyance to her neighbours, she is incompetent to fulfil the functions of a State, and ought to be dissolved and absorbed. This, as I understand it, is the doctrine substantially laid down by all Publicists who have written upon the subject. But Mexico has not yet reached this lowest stage of decline. Far from it: and a little reflection will dispel the very natural idea that her people would object to the Protectorate, if presented to them with delicacy, and in a wise and judicious manner. The politicians and demagogues who live upon her revolutionary spasms, and to whom each new complication is a throw of the dice, and every new Government a gambler's stake lost or won, would object, undoubtedly, to anything which tends to put an end to their selfish game. But the masses of the people, worn out, distracted and impoverished by revolution,—and the substantial men, the men of wealth, the owners of herds and flocks and mines and real estate,—would hail with joy a condition of affairs which shall give them peace, prosperity and true liberty.

Much would depend, doubtless, upon the mode in which the Protectorate was tendered, and a little prudent tact would probably secure it in the most amicable of all modes—by a regular treaty. Mexico wants money. She must have it. Without it she sinks almost immediately. England would not hesitate to hasten her pressure for her bonds if that were necessary to make the necessity and propriety of the Protectorate more apparent. We can supply her with the needed funds. Would it be considered unreasonable if we should ask, as a condition of the loan, that we shall be permitted to give our moral support to her Government, under circumstances which will insure its stability, and so secure the repayment of the loan? Certainly not. The case would be similar to that frequent one in which a capitalist advances money to aid in the prosecution of an enterprise, upon condition that he shall be permitted to appoint an agent to disburse the funds, and see that they are neither squandered nor misapplied. There could be nothing in such a proposition in the least offensive to the just pride of any citizen of Mexico: nor do I see any valid objection to be raised to it anywhere, upon principle or policy, to offset the many and weighty reasons which crowd upon the reflecting mind in favor of the proposed Protectorate.

These are no idle theories. The views I have presented will find echo in official circles at no distant day, if I am not much mistaken. The hour is approaching when we must decide between the dissolution of Mexico and the absorption of a portion of her territory, or the exertion of external pressure for her own good. We cannot evade the issue, for it is one of duty towards Mexico as well to ourselves. The policy of "masterly inactivity" will serve us here no better than it has in the case of Utah, where the unchecked weed of fanatical despotism has become a giant of oppression and lawlessness, and a disgrace to civilization, to be retrieved at last only at an immense expense of blood and treasure, all of which would have been averted and saved had the treason of BRIGHAM YOUNG been nipped in its bud. The alternatives equally require action,—bold, vigorous, radical action,—and I have yet to hear suggested any plan adapted to the emergency which is so certain of good to all parties, and free from any serious drawback or objections of any character. If any one has anything else as good or better to propose, it is to be hoped his views will be presented, for it is time that all possible light should be shed upon this vastly important subject. S.

Social Festivities and Miscellaneous Matters at Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8, 1858.

I came southward expecting to see the wheat-fields glisten in the Spring sunshine, the trees arrayed in their bright vernal liveries, and the flowers in the public grounds here at the metropolis beginning to display their beauties. But I find that "the Winter of our discontent *is not* made glorious Summer," but continues to chill "the lap of Spring," whose colors, thus far, are decidedly an *invisible green*. The ice harvest is in full operation, skating parties find a fine opportunity to display their skill on Rock Creek, and sharp, cutting blasts continue to envelop Pennsylvania-avenue in clouds of dust, (not *pulverum olympicum*,) which rival the simoon blasts of the African deserts. The trades-people find these dust-hurricanes extremely destructive to their merchandise, and hail with joy the prospect of a speedy completion of the aqueduct, which is so far advanced that the "mains" are being laid in the streets. But all the water in the Potomac will not keep the dust down, if the wide streets are never swept. Our Washington friends admit the necessity of such an operation, but think that "Uncle Sam," who paves the principal thoroughfares, lays the broad sidewalks, erects lamp-posts, and pays the gas bills, should also keep them clean. The establishment of a corps of street-sweepers, (each member of Congress to have the power of making one appointment,) is seriously talked of. If the work can be done *by proxy*, the success of it is certain.

I find my artistic friends here in a terrible *imbroglio*, as artists are very apt to be. It seems that the resident artists, about a dozen in number, have been manœuvred out of an "Art-Association" which they established last year, by a set of snobbish fellows who wish to acquire notoriety by figuring as *patrons of art*. To keep themselves afloat, they have pounced on some few transient visitors who are artists, and have enlisted them without explaining how matters really stand. Indeed, I learn that they are issuing invitations to artists to attend an "Art-Convention" here, but it will be seen that the names of CRANCH, STANLEY, LANMAN, HEINE, MCLEOD, BESSAN, WALKER and others "at home" at the metropolis, are not appended to the call.

Society has evidently been extremely gay here during the past season, and the hospitalities dispensed by the various members of the Cabinet are loudly praised. The most magnificent entertainment appears to have been given by the accomplished and beautiful step-daughter of the Postmaster-General, whose refusal to smile graciously on a Representative from Illinois was the cause, *on dit*, of the defeat of the Administration in the House on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution. As there are many good Catholics and devout Episcopalians in the diplomatic corps and in Congress families, Lent has rather checked festivities but after Easter the gayeties will recommence, Mr. Senator GWIN inaugurating them with a fancy-ball.

The President is giving his Congressional dinners on Fridays, in the state banqueting-room, where he entertains about thirty-five at a time of the Senators and Representatives, and the ladies of their families here. Every other Tuesday he has a "drawing-room," and on Saturday morning Miss LANE "receives." Never were the arrangements at the Executive mansion, for the reception of "We, the People," so complete. The disgraceful scrambles for hats and shawls in the dressing-rooms have been stopped (I learn) by the attendance of suitable keepers with checks, and I have never seen the establishment in as fine order as it was on Saturday.

After paying their respects to the lady who so gracefully presides over the establishment, the guests were ushered into the new and magnificent conservatory attached to the western side of the mansion, where there is an opportunity to promenade without going out of doors. The collection of plants was made, I learned from a Scotch gardener, under Miss LANE'S direction, and it is certainly a proof of her good taste. No one can henceforth object to a Presidential candidate because he is a bachelor—*if he has a niece*.

Mr. CORCORAN'S elegant establishment has not been open this Winter, I am informed, owing to the distressing death of a favorite nephew of his. All speak in praise of the dinners and balls given at the gothic mansion in the rear of Mr. CORCORAN'S garden, where M. D'ALBERQUERQUE, the Brazilian Minister, has dispensed elegant hospitality. Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, has also contributed to the gay festivity of the season, at his residence in Georgetown.

Reporters for a sheet, which I will not here name, have made the entertainments of Lord NAPIER familiar "as household words," and one report was the medium of such outrageous attacks upon estimable guests that his lordship felt it a duty to openly disavow all future intercourse with those in any way connected with the paper in which it was published. Sir GORE OUSELEY, the colleague of Lord NAPIER, also gives dinners and dancing parties—one of the latter, which came off the night prior to my arrival, must have been a charming affair, as every one present is praising it. Lady OUSELEY, it will be remembered, was a Metropolitan belle when Sir GORE married her here nearly thirty years ago, and she has been a valuable acquisition to society here during the *transient* visit of the "Minister to Central America."

I find a very pleasant theatre has been opened here, which Mr. ETYNGE, the stage manager, makes an attractive place of resort. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS play here this week, and his reputation as the first comedian of the age will undoubtedly attract crowded audiences.

Miss HOSMER'S statue of "Beatrice Cenci" is to be exhibited at an art-gallery which Mr. FRANKLIN PHILIP has opened, on Pennsylvania-avenue—a most desirable addition to the "institutions" of Washington.

Mr. WILLIAM HEINE, the artist of the Japan Expedition, has a bill before Congress, remunerating him for his services, as he only obtained the warrant-officer pittance of $25 a month. Yours, verily,

ENOCH EASEL.

The Construction of School-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of consideration has been given latterly to the buildings erected for our public schools, in consequence of the many distressing catastrophes by fire that have followed each other in such rapid succession this present Winter. Though I am but a very insignificant unit in the community of New-York, yet as a parent who has five children in our Ward School, (No. 48,) it may be granted that I feel some interest in the questions that come before the School Board. If I knew the proper parties to whom to make the suggestion, I would not trouble you, Mr. Editor, with my ideas on the subject of improving the existing modes of egress from the crowded schoolhouses in cases of panic or emergency. But I trust that, through the medium of your widely-read paper, the idea may meet the eye of some one who may think it worth adopting. Probably not all, but some of the Ward Schools, whose staircases are reported to be too narrow and insufficient in case of a rush, would be greatly benefited by having a light iron gallery or porch running round the outside of the building, on every side except that fronting the street, floor above floor, with iron stairways leading down at their angles or extremities; and either one window of each class room, or one or more windows of the large assembling-rooms, could be made to open on to these galleries.

Any one who has traveled in Europe must often have lodged at old inns built round a quadrangle, with galleries to every floor running round the square. And had there been any such plan possible to the Pacific Hotel, lately destroyed by fire at St. Louis, the lamentable loss of life which there occurred might have been spared.

The kind of gallery and stairway which I recommend, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to walk as far as the Bellevue Hospital, where such light iron galleries have been erected on a portion of the building.

I believe Ward School No. 48, is considered a perfectly safe, well-built structure. I do not know what kind of staircases those are which are used by the pupils of the different class-rooms. I only know that the principal staircase, though wide, has given me a great sensation of a headlong fall on every occasion that I have descended it. It strikes me as somewhat perpendicular, and has no bannister. It ought to have two,—but that is only my opinion and I am only AN ANXIOUS PARENT.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1858.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Capt. Marcy's Mission to New-Mexico—Dreadful Sufferings on the Way—The Men Forced to Subsist on Starved Mules, &c.

Through the politeness of Dr. E. E. MARCY, of this City, we have been favored with the perusal of an interesting letter from his brother, the gallant Captain R. B. MARCY, whom Col. JOHNSTON, the commander of the Utah Expedition, had dispatched to New-Mexico, for the purpose of purchasing horses and mules to replace those that perished in the march of the expedition from Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger.

The Captain left the Winter quarters of the army at Fort Bridger, on the 28th of November, with an escort of forty soldiers and two trusty mountaineers for guides. The letter before us bears date TAOS, New-Mexico, Jan. 24, at which place he had just arrived, after a harassing journey of fifty-seven days. After speaking of the mission intrusted to him by the command of the expedition and his track across the Rocky Mountains, he says:

"For two hundred and fifty miles I encountered snow from two to five feet deep, and I thought for two weeks that we should never get through. We only made about three miles a day for about ten days. We exhausted our provisions long before we had crossed the mountains, and had to live exclusively upon starved mules for eleven days. One of my men perished, and many others were badly frozen. I also lost forty-four mules out of sixty-six."

The Captain says that he had suffered more from hardship, exposure and anxiety on this expedition than he ever before experienced; but, like a true and brave soldier, was satisfied that the importance attached to the success of his mission demanded his best efforts, and therewith was contented.

He is to purchase 1,000 mules and 400 horses, and calculates starting for Camp Scott early in the present month.

Life at Camp Scott—How the Holidays were Spent—Interesting Items of News, &c.

Extract from a private letter from

CAMP SCOTT, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

* * * We spent our holidays very pleasantly; on the night of the 24th of December we were sitting by the fire in our log-cabin, thinking of the loved ones far away, and contrasting the quiet of the present moment with so many happy Christmas Eves at home, when we were surprised by a very fine serenade from the band of the Tenth Infantry. Our next-door neighbor invited them in, and entertained them as hospitably as circumstances would admit. It was bitter cold out doors, and the band remained in nearly two hours, discoursing delightful music. After the band left we returned home, a number of friends came in, among them several ladies, and we passed a pleasant evening—not separating till *morning*.

On Christmas day we received a great many calls, principally from the officers. Dr. H—— and Mr. W—— dined with us. I send you bill of fare of our Christmas dinner:

Meats—Roast Beef.
Beef à la Saucisson.
Beef Tongue.
Vegetables—Potatoes, (which were found at Fort Supply and kept for this occasion,) Green Peas.
Dessert—Mince Pies.
Strawberries.

I have not a doubt we enjoyed our dinner quite as much as those who could boast of a greater variety. In the evening we had a game of cards. There was also a ball given in the camp of the 5th Infantry. Monday afternoon I visited the Governor and his lady. Mrs. C. is very agreeable and accomplished. She invited me to a game of chess. Wednesday evening we were all invited to dine with the District-Attorney. We met there Col. JOHNSTON, the Governor, Mr. HARTWELL, the Secretary of State, Judge ECKLES, Dr. FORNEY, Major PORTER, Major SIBLEY, Captain CLARKE, Dr. HART, and several others. Mrs. CUMMINGS and Mrs. MOGO were of the party. We had an excellent dinner, and a more select company is rarely met with. New-Year's Eve the officers of the 10th gave a magnificent ball; four hospital tents, handsomely decorated, were used for the occasion; two formed the dancing-room, the floor of which was covered with "*tent flies*" stretched smoothly on the ground. Another tent was the supper-room, and the fourth a dressing-room. The band of the Regiment played on the occasion. All seemed to enjoy themselves gloriously. I must not forget to mention the supper, which did credit to the managers. Towards midnight the band of the 5th Infantry played in the "public square" as a serenade to the citizens of Ecklesville. On New-Year's day I visited all my friends. The Governor's lady had a table set out with cake, cold ham and tongue, two kinds of wine, delicious cordial and excellent coffee—the Governor's mansion—consisting of two wall tents joined together. One tent is the bedroom; the other is the parlor. In the parlor there is a stove which heats the two rooms. The furniture consists of a kind of book-case or secretary made of boxes, prettily arranged; a table, a lounge; also, several camp stools; the floor is carpeted. The *tout ensemble* has a comfortable and home-like appearance, which a lady can only give.

On returning home we received many calls; the entire staff of the Fifth Regiment came in full uniform, several officers of the Tenth and many citizens. Mr. K. passed the evening with us, and we cut a nice cake made for the occasion.

Last night a half-breed Cherokee, named JIM, came into camp from Salt Lake City, with 250 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, dried pumpkins, &c. He was sent by BEN SIMMONS, a Delaware Indian, who brought in some salt a few weeks ago. JIM was accompanied by a man named THOMPSON, who was recognized by persons in camp as a violent Mormon. As soon as the Colonel heard of it he had them arrested and imprisoned for the night. The next morning, after an examination, JIM was released on condition of his quitting camp before night and never returning; two soldiers were appointed to follow him beyond the camp. His companion was kept prisoner. JIM sold his provisions to Mr. GERRISH, at high prices: the butter for $1 per pound.

Before leaving, JIM gave us information concerning three of our men who had been taken prisoners on Ham's Fork some time ago; two of them were teamsters, the third a soldier of the Tenth. He said they had been set at liberty before we left Salt Lake, and he had seen their foot-prints in the road as far as Quaking Asp Spring, and had not seen them since. The Colonel immediately sent two men on the road with orders to get to the above-mentioned place to try and find them. They were found about eight miles from camp, almost dead from hunger. They had lost their way in the snow and had just found the road again. They say they were imprisoned several days, after which they were released with permission to go about the city, but not to leave it. They were imprisoned again for several weeks, and then sent with an escort, to Bear River, a distance of nearly forty miles from our camp, and there the escort left them without any provisions.

During their stay in Salt Lake six prisoners were brought in, taken on the California route. They were Californians returning to the States—four of these escaped, but were afterwards killed. The other two are yet in prison. Several companies were preparing to go to intercept Capt. MARCY on his return from New-Mexico.

The Mormons seem united among themselves, and are determined to fight to the last; they hope to prevent any aid from reaching us, and to destroy all the provision trains which will be sent in the Spring.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has sent a letter to Col. JOHNSTON, ordering him to leave the Territory by the 10th of May.

The Winter has been very cold, but we have not had much snow. Store goods are very high; flour sells from 50 to 75 cents per lb., and difficult to get at that price; bacon the same, and is perhaps scarcer than flour; yeast powder 75 cents per box; boo's $10 a pair—these two articles cannot now be had at any price. Yours, &c.

Political Items.

CHARTER AND TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Democrats have carried the city of Rochester, CHARLES H. CLARK (Lecompton Democrat) being elected Mayor by 500 majority. The Board of Supervisors stands 14 Democrats to 14 Republicans, and 2 Americans. In Oswego, the Democratic Mayor (L. B. CROCKER) is elected. The Board of Supervisors of Erie County stand 22 Democrats to 16 Opposition. The Americans have carried the town of Ithaca. The city of Utica elects a Republican Mayor, ROSCOE CONKLING, by 364 majority. Troy has chosen a Democratic Mayor, by 200 majority. In Auburn, LANSING BRIGGS (Republican) is elected Mayor. In Oswego, the new Mayor is a Democrat. Lockport has been carried by Republicans and Americans, who voted together for Mayor. In Newburgh, the "United States Hotel ticket" (Democrats and Old-Line Whigs) has carried the day. Columbia County has elected 10 Democratic and 5 Republican Supervisors. At the Charter election in Chicago, the Republicans achieved a tremendous victory. There was great excitement at the polls, and a few disturbances occurred, which were quelled without difficulty. HAINES is elected Mayor over BRAINARD by over 1,300 majority.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 138, 159, 84, 91, 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 43, 82, 129, 130.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 229, 206, 55, 56, 230½, 328, 329, 330, 332 to 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 474, 444, 486, 110, 510, 540, to 543, 545 to 547, 412, 462, 112. *Part II.*—Nos. 575, 559, 579, 582, 585, 587 to 729, 281, 384, 496. The above causes, from 582 to 729, will be called from the general Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—(Demurrers.)—Nos. 21, 23 to 35. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 55 to 59.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 8.

Before Judge BETTS.

The Grand Jury brought in an indictment against John D. Williamson, the witness who refused to appear before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the $87,000 alleged to have been contributed by Lawrence, Stone & Co. to procure the passage of the Tariff act, for his willful default in disobeying the subpœna served on him to procure his attendance.

The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

George Barnes et al. vs. *Robert W. Carson et al.*—Judgment for defendants, and that complaint in each case be dismissed with costs.

Franklin R. Pease vs. *William B. Dinsmore et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

William Allison et al. vs. *Joseph Beir et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, on account of frivolousness of answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice SLOSSON.

AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE—INSULTING LADIES IN WALL-STREET.

Peter C. Anthony vs. *James Smith.*—This is an action for assault and battery, and false imprisonment. The facts appear to be these: In October, 1854, two young ladies, daughters of the defendant, were walking down Wall-street. They were passed by the plaintiff, and, as they allege, he insulted them. They, being near their father's office, went in and informed him of the fact. He, an old sea captain, was naturally somewhat excited, and rushed after the man. Mr Anthony, after the ladies went into their father's office, passed on until he came to the corner of Front-street, where Smith came up and knocked him down. He then led him into his office and gave him somewhat of a thrashing; for which he now brings a suit for damages. The story is easily understood from the testimony of two witnesses, which we give:

Helen Smith, sworn—She was one of the daughters of defendant; she testified as follows: I was walking down Wall-street with my sister on the left-hand side of the street; we got as far as Pearl-street and then crossed over; between Pearl and Water streets the plaintiff pushed in between me and the wall, and shoved my sister off the walk; he then looked up in my face and laughed very impudently, and said, "Won't you tell me where you live; if you will I will give you a peach;" he then went on a few paces and turned again and looking up into our faces, said, "Won't you, won't you," and something else that I did not understand; we then crossed Wall-street to go back to father's office; as we entered the door I saw he was standing on the corner of Front-street, below, looking up towards us laughing, and apparently waiting for us; I then went into my father's office and told him a man had insulted us; he asked us to point out the man, and we came out into the street; I went down with my father and pointed the plaintiff out to him; I think he was standing there then; I saw my father strike him; I then returned into the office; my father soon came in, bringing the man with him; he took him into the back office; we were there; he struck him twice; slapped him with his open hand as soon as they got in, I think; I don't recollect all that was said; the man said it was the first time he had ever insulted ladies; he gave his name as Charles Brown, and said he was boarding at the Clermont House; I should judge he was there about half an hour.

Cross-examined—We resided in Remsen-street, Brooklyn; I don't remember what time we came over that morning; we were shopping in Canal-street; went no where else except to stores; came down Wall-street between three and four o'clock; plaintiff ran against us nearest Pearl-street; I think my sister stepped one foot off from the walk; I was not aware that any one saw it at that time; have

dian's report of sale confirmed, and the objections on behalf of the purchaser are overruled. The order may provide for the transfer of all the papers to the office of the Clerk of Queens County, to be there filed on the completion of the sale, on filing the written request of the purchaser for such transfer. The costs of the proceedings to be taxed, and the sum of $2,953 to be paid on the gross value of the widow's dower in the whole of the purchase money, including the shares of the adult heirs. The widow to release her dower as a condition to said payment. The interest of the bond and mortgage may be paid to the special guardian, but the principal to abide the further order of the Court.

James Acker vs. *Ann Acker and others.*—Order granted, appointing Thos. B. Van Buren as guardian *ad litem* for infant defendant, James C. Acker.

In the matter of the petition of Daniel Abbott, to compel specific performance by the infant heirs of Ezra C. Stadge.—A guardian *ad litem* must be appointed for the infant heirs before a conveyance by them can be ordered.

In the matter of Sarah Hart, an alleged lunatic.—Order confirming the inquisition of the Jury, and for the appointment of S. R. Lyon as Committee, &c., on filing a bond, with two sureties in the penal sum of $3,300 for the faithful performance of his trust &c., to be approved by a Justice of the Court. Order to be entered in Westchester County.

Charlotte E. Parson vs. *David B. Parson.*—Judgment to be entered, dissolving the marriage between the parties, &c, and to contain a provision prohibiting the marriage of defendant until the death of the plaintiff.

Emily Nichols vs. *Chauncey Nichols.*—Judgment dissolving the marriage contract to be entered with the provision against a remarriage by the defendant during the life time of the plaintiff. Judgment to be entered in Putnam Co

Jason B. Hendrickson vs. *Sarah J. Hendrickson.*—The like judgment as in the last case, to be entered in Kings Co.

James E. Brush vs. *Wm. Leggett and others.*—Decision suspended until proof of the age of the petitioner, and the certificate of the County Treasurer to the situation of the fund, and a copy of the order of June 2, 1856, are produced.

In the matter of Susan Ann Lobdell, an alleged lunatic, no order can be made until the original commissioner return and inquisitor proceed.

Wm. Bell vs. *John H. Rhodes and others.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, &c., with provision that proceedings be stayed on payment of the amount due, with costs before sale.

Daniel Kissam vs. *Wm. J. Bedell and others.*—Writ of assistance as against Lording Pickering granted.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Rodman B. Dawson, Surrogate.

MARCH 1, 1858—Final accounting in estate of Michael Moran, deceased, adjourned to 10th inst. Accounting in estate of A. Wyckoff, deceased, adjourned to May 3, 1858. Accounting in estate of James C. Church, deceased, adjourned to May 3, 1858. Administration, &c., on the goods of Thomas Caslin, deceased; letters granted to Samuel Sollday—bond $1,500. Matter of sale of real estate of Maria Power adjourned to March 8.

MARCH 2—Accounting and final accounting estate of Jacob C. Valentine, adjourned to March 9. Final accounting estate of Abraham C. Bloodgood, final decree and summary statement entered. Administration of the goods, &c., of John Brouwer, deceased, —letters granted to Ann Brouwer and Edgar S. Van Winkle; bond in the penalty of $20,000.

MARCH 3—Will of Stephen Frost, deceased, proved; letters testamentary issued on the 5th inst. to Stephen Butler Final accounting estate of Henry C. Sheldon; amount for distribution, $83,525 58-100, final decree and summary statement entered.

MARCH 4—Accounting estate of Ida Harris, deceased; adjourned to May 1st next. Will of John A. Cramer, deceased, proved.

MARCH 5—Will of Johannes Ehlert, proved. Will of Sylvanus B. Stillwell, proved; letters testamentary granted to Charlotte Stillwell. Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased; application of Sarah M. P. Moore, the widow, for advancement of $5,000 on account of her distributive share, adjourned to the 12th inst.

MARCH 6—Will of John R. Smith, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Maria Smith. Will of John Darley, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Martha Darley and James Sullivan. Will of Abraham Taylor, deceased, proved; letters testamentary granted to Thomas J. Taylor and William H. De Bevoise.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 8, 1858—6 P. M.

The snow-storm of to-day obstructed business.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday, 25 bbls. Ashes, 5,990 bbls. Flour, 21,158 bushels Corn, 2,416 bushels Malt, 368 bags feed, 172 pkgs. Provisions, and 56 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6@$6 12½; Pearls are inactive and nominal at $6 25@6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—15 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron changed hands in Philadelphia during the week, at $30 ₱ ton. Stock very light; demand fair.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for Boots and Shoes in this market continues quite moderate, and comes mainly from southern buyers, whose orders are limited to such lots as are immediately needed by them. The inquiry from western dealers has not improved, and the prospects of any considerable revival in this branch of the business are not encouraging. Our merchants, however, are receiving rather more regular remittances from their western debtors, and they generally anticipate tolerably fair returns, as soon as the Spring shall have opened and produce can be sent forward freely toward the seaboard. The current purchasrs for California are on a restricted sale, and there is very little, if anything doing for Australia. The production has been materially curtailed, and the receipts of goods here are light, especially of the better qualities of work, for which slightly advanced prices are claimed, in view of the small quantity available. The less desirable kinds of Boots and Shoes are quite plenty and tend downward, being sparingly sought after. We quote: Thick and Kip Boots, at $1 50@$2 50 for men's; $1 25@$1 75 for boys', and 85c @$1 35 for youths'; split, thick and Kip Brogans at 80c.@$1 25 for men's, 65c. @ 90c. for boys', and 40c @65c. for youths'; Calf Boots at $2 65@$3 75 for men's, $1 65@$2 30 for boys', $1 25@$1 65 for youths', 95c.@$1 05 for women's, and 75c.@85c. for misses'; Enameled Buff and Goat Brogans at 85c.@$1 25 for men's, 80c.@$1 for boys', and 60c.@80c. for youths'; Calf Brogans at $1 15@$1 40 for men's, and 95c.@$1 05 for boys'; Split, Kip and Grain Boots at 70c.@90c. for women's, 60c.@70c. for misses', and 40c @55c. for children's; Enameled Goat and Kid Boots, 80c.@$1 for women's, 60c @75c. for misses', and 40c @60c. for children's, ₱ pair. In Boston, last week, the Boot and Shoe trade continued dull, buyers having purchased very reservedly, though, according to the *Shipping List*, holders manifested a disposition to sell their goods at low prices to desirable customers. Thick work, such as men's, boys' and youths' Brogans, is becoming quite scarce, but the market generally is pretty well supplied with goods A few orders have been received from the New-England trade this week, but the trade can hardly be said to have opened as yet. Manufacturers are more in doubt than ever as to the future prospects of the trade. Present prices are no encouragement for them to turn out goods as it is now difficult to realize a new dollar for an old one. No improvement is looked for until July or August, when Fall trade commences. In the meantime manufacturers will be likely to work very cautiously, and confine their purchases of stock of all kinds to their actual wants. Among the exports of the week we notice 1,769 cases from this port to San Francisco, and from New-York 103 cases have been shipped. The late advices confirm previous accounts of the dullness of that market. The disposition to ship goods from this side had a very unfavorable influence on prices there, and the tendency was downward. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	6,445	7,064
Since Jan. 1	36 709	44 701
Total	43,154	51 765

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, including Liverpool Cannel at $11, and do. Orrel, at $8 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in better request, and is selling from yard at $5@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia during the week, the Coal trade was dull, and the market was unsettled, though no important change occurred in prices. The principal purchases were made for home use. Very few orders were received from shippers. The receipts of Coal were light. In Baltimore, according to the *Patriot*, "in consequence of a reduction of 50 cts. ₱ ton in the transportation of Coal over the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, there has been a corresponding reduction in the rates of Cumberland Coal. We now quote for fine $3 50; run of mine $3 75; and Lump $4 25 delivered on board at Locust Point Anthracite for city consumption, red and white Ash, and Baltimore Company's, $6 2@$6 25. Lump Cumberland, for family use, $6."

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices are essentially unaltered We quote Java at 17c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¾c @10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c. In Baltimore last week 10,166 bags Rio were received The sales reached 9 166 bags Rio at from 10c.@11c ₱ lb., 4 months. There were 2 700 bags shipped to Southern markets. The stock of Rio on Saturday comprised only 19,500 bags. In New Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 27, the receipts reached 4,402 bags and the total sales amounted to 9 628 bags at from 9¾c @ 11¾c. ₱ lb. LONSDALE'S weekly statement reports down the stock at 27,035, against 74 473 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 10¾c. for ordinary, 11c. for fair to good fair, and 11¾c. for prime.

COTTON—The demand has been more active but prices have not varied much. Middling is quoted at 11¾c.@11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. The *Europa's* news has occasioned the improved inquiry, but it has not seriously affected prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—5,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs, have been sold within a few days, part at $1 50@$1 62½ ₱ box, on 6 months' credit.

FRUIT—Raisins are less active; they can now be procured at $3 or Layer and $4 50 for Black, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are also quiet at unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request, chiefly for home use, at full prices. Sales 8,600 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 50@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 45@4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 60@4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@4 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 750 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for and is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye, and Barley are inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn, of prime quality, is scarce and in request. Sales 18,500 bushels new crop at 69c.@70c. for Prime Yellow; 66c @68c. for White Southern, and 67c. for mixed, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c. @46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@ 35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported here of 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Providence, last week, Hay was selling regularly at $13@$17 for loose, and $15@$20 for pressed, ₱ ton. Straw was quoted at $9@$11 ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending with Feb. 27, there was less Hay offered, and prices advanced to $17@$20 for Eastern and Western, ₱ ton; 240 tons Western, in flat-boat, brought $19 50 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 bales Undressed American, part at $100 ₱ ton, 8 months' credit, and some Manilla, at 7½c. ₱ lb., 8 months. In Boston, the last sale of Manilla was made at 7½c., ₱ lb., 6 months' time. In St. Louis, March 4, 4,826 bales hemp were sold, including fair to prime at $70@$80 ₱ ton. Stock, 3,500 bales. In Louisville, March 2, 75 bales tow, from store, found buyers at $60 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held. Stock in first and speculators' hands, to day, 227,363, against 38,564 same time in 1857, and 56,144 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is fair, mainly from speculators and for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c.@ 8c.; old Hops, 2¾c.@3¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $25@ $27 50 usual credit, ₱ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $58@$62 for Refined, the latter rate for extra, ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, a good inquiry prevailed for pig metal, but at prices below the views of most sellers The reported transactions amounted to about 1,000 tons Anthracite at $21 for No 1, $20 for No 2 and $19 for No 3, cash, ₱ ton. 150 tons Northern Blooms brought $42 50, ₱ ton 6 months.

LEAD—Sales were made in St. Louis, March 4, of 1,000 pigs Galena at $5 25 and 466 pigs Missouri at $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices. New-Orleans 28½@32c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@ 33c. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 26c @22c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including Common, to arrive and here at $1 52½@$1 55, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@48¾c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are attracting more attention, and are held with more firmness, including Crude Whale at 47c. for inferior, and 50c @55c. for fair to choice, and Crude Sperm at $1 25 ₱ gallon. 500,000 lbs. Palm Oil, at Salem, changed hands at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months. Olive and Lard Oils are unchanged Red has declined at 38c.@40c., cash, ₱ gallon,—with free sales of Western and City distilled at the lower rate. Linseed is in good demand, and is very firm at 58c., cash ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and prices close in favor of buyers. Sales 650 bbls. in lots at $16 85@$17 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 30 for prime, ₱ bbl Toward the close, our lowest quotations were the most that buyers would pay. 1 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable in June, were contracted for on Saturday at $16 75@$17 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is firm: the transactions since our last consist of 210 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $13@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand at full rates—14c.@ 20c., for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c @26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots at $3 25@$4 for common to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet and languid in this market. Clover 8c @8¾c. ₱ lb; Hemp Seed, $1 50 ₱ bushel; Timothy, $2 for mowed, and $2 25@$2 50 for reaped, ₱ bushel. In Philadelphia, during the week, Clover Seed opened pretty briskly at full prices; subsequently the demand subsided, shippers having generally retired and prices fell off 25c. ₱ bushel. The week's sales amounted to 2 500 bushels, at $4 50@$5, closing quietly at $4 75 ₱ bushel for prime During the shipping season the transactions were unusually large. The *North American* reports that one house sold as much as 12 000 bags. Sales were also made during the week of small lots of American Flax Seed at $1 30, and an invoice of Calcutta Linseed, received direct, at $1 50 ₱ bushel, on time. Most of the cargo, however, was being stored. Timothy was more sought after and 500 bushels prime found buyers at $2 50 ₱ bushel. In Baltimore, during the week, 1 800 bushels Clover Seed were sold at $4 75@$5 50 for common to choice, closing at $5 for prime, ₱ bushel. Flaxseed was quoted at $1 10@$1 12½, and Timothy Seed at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bushel, with light sales. In Boston, last week, sales were reported of 8 750 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47½, ₱ bushel, cash, and time with interest added.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we have to report sales of 470 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 4¾c.@5¼c., with several hundred hhds. Melado on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was quiet. About 600 hhds. remained in agents' hands Prices were unchanged. 130 hhds. Ohio Tobacco found buyers at steady prices. Kentucky was in limited request at former rates. Inspected during the week, 150 hhds. of all kinds. In Louisville, during the week ending March 4, 233 hhds Tobacco were sold, closing with lugs at $4 50@$9 50 for medium to good merchantable, ₱ 100 lbs.

Sale of Tobacco in Louisville for a period of six years.

	During February.	Four Months, ending March 1.
1853, hhds	903	2,783
1854, hhds	717	1 775
1855, hhds	675	2,495
1856 hhds	300	1,140
1857, hhds	914	2,054
1858, hhds	837	2,018

WHISKY—Sales—270 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@ 22¾c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The week has been a quiet one in the Wool trade. The demand has been quite limited, and purchasers have bought with much reserve, in view of the rather heavy stocks available, and the largely diminished consumption. Some inquiry prevailed for coarse and low grade Wools, but at very low prices. The demand from manufacturers was restricted, and holders were very cautious in selling to such buyers, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining whether, and how far, they were creditable The very depressed state of the market for woolen goods forbids those who have means, to make any extensive purchases. The week's sales have been confined to some small lots of Don estic Fleece and Pulled, within our previous range, with 20,000 lbs. Unwashed California, and 20 000 lbs. Washed Santiago, at private bargain. In Philadelphia, during the week, there was some inquiry from manufacturers, but the sales did not exceed 40,000 lbs. at 24c. for No. 1 Pulled, and 45c for full blood Fleece, ₱ lb. Prices of all kinds declined about 1c ₱ lb., and holders were reluctant to sell, save for cash. In Baltimore, the movements in Wool were unimportant. In Providence, last week, sales were made of 25 000 lbs. domestic fleece at 32½c.@ 40c.; 4,000 lbs. do., pulled, at 29c.@35c.; and 4,000 lbs. foreign at 21½c. ₱ lb. In Boston last week, the demand for Domestic Wool was good, and sales transpired of 200,000 lbs fleece and pulled at unchanged prices. 124 bales foreign were also purchased. Manufacturers experience much less difficulty in purchasing Wool on credit, in Boston, than in New-York

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅝d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour is 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d @5d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl; Pork, 2s 3d @2s 6d ₱ bbl: Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s 3d@4s 6d ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s 3d ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CAMPBELL'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse 16 do., both splendid road horses warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a few coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 584 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—ONE FOUR TWO horses for $80, one for one horse for $40; also other and bells. Apply at stable in 27th st., in rear of No. 11 [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties These are interspersed with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

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BOOKS FOR THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT.—EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No 371 Broadway, have now ready new and beautiful editions of the LENTEN MONITOR, the LENTEN MANUAL, HOLY WEEK, CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, LOVE OF CHRIST, FESTS AND FASTS; also, Prayer Books Bibles Testaments, and Devotional Works in every variety. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 371 Broadway.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly Meeting for March will be held TO MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, the 9th inst., in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st., at 7½ o'clock.

An essay will be read by Mr. E. J. BARKER. Subject—*The Duty of Preserving Health.* A general attendance is invited. HENRY H. LLOYD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 9, at noon. Subjects proposed by SOLON ROBINSON—*Threshing*; also, *The Grindstone: its Uses and Abuse*. Members will bring some of their best seeds for mutual exchange Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION" hold their semi monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their room Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—*In what manner should the Sabbath be observed?* The public are invited to attend. RICHARD WARREN, President. F. BONNEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of Pro Patria Lodge No. 1 are respectfully notified to attend a meeting of the Lodge THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as business of importance will be presented. "TIS WELL."

PUBLIC LECTURES.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN WILL, BY particular request, repeat his three Lectures on Christian Poetry, in the Central M. E. Church, corner of 7th-av and 4th-st. Lecture I—Epics: Dante and Milton, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 9. Lecture II.—Lyrics: Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation. FRIDAY NIGHT, March 12. Lecture III.—Lyrics: English Hymn Writers, especially Watts and Wesley, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 16. Lectures to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

ENGLAND VS. NAPOLEON.—AN ADDRESS to the citizens of New-York will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 11, in the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, by Mr. SANDERS of London, on the *Refugee Question*

To commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee T. ARMITAGE, Chairman. JAMES W BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS RESIdence, No. 172 West 19th-st., on the 24th last February, to go to Long Island on business, and has not since been heard of. He is about 42 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, with large head, very prominent forehead, and is a little bald; he had on when he left a black cloth vest, with velvet collar, a black dress coat, a light sack coat and blue overcoat, dark brown pants, with figured stripe on the side and black hat. Any information will be thankfully received and the person liberally rewarded at No. 172 West 19th-st., No. 304 8th-av. or at No. 212 8th-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.—CHARLES W. ST JOHN left the store of his employers in Barclay-st on Tuesday 2d inst. about 11 o'clock, apparently in a deranged state of mind is about 37 years of age, light complexion and hair had on a blue cloth surtout overcoat, blue and drab shawl, brown cassimere frock coat, drab cassimere pants Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his afflicted family and relations at the store of YOUNGS, HOPPS & CO., No. 174 Chatham-square, or at his residence, Maspeth, L. I.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has deserted this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at the office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No 183 Varick-st, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE AND WAGON.—STRAYED OR stolen, from the Franklin House, corner of Myrtle and Division avs. on Wednesday night last, March 3, 1858, a dark chestnut horse, 16 hands high long tail a large wart on his neck trots and paces, also, a buggy wagon, with top, painted bank color, lining; blue and silver mounted. Any person returning the above will be suitably rewarded. HIRAM WOODRUFF. JAMAICA ROAD, March 5, 1858

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THE 5TH INST., in 8th-av, near 8th-st, a plain gold-band BRACELET, valued as the gift of a deceased friend The finder will be rewarded on its delivery at No. 27 West 30th-st., or at Room No. 1 second floor of No. 61 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A respectable private family, having two good-sized rooms connected, can make a permanent arrangement for a gentleman's family of five persons (including two children.) The situation must be central, and the neighborhood good. Address W., Box No, 138 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, can make arrangements for board in an elegant furnished private house in Madison-av None need apply that are not willing to pay a liberal price. Address WARREN, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife and two sons (young men) in the vicinity of this City, on a route where the gentlemen can attend to their business daily, from 1st May. Address, with situation and terms, (three bedrooms wanted, where there are few or no other boarders,) A. B. S., at this office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family where there are few or no other boarders Terms not to exceed $8 per week. Location not above 27th-st., or below Canal Address M. G. R., *Times* office, stating terms, location and accommodation.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, with board, in the house of a small private family, where he can have a quiet, comfortable home There must be no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, H. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman, with breakfast, tea, and dinner on Sundays A private family preferred Location above 14th-st. Address R. C., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchanged the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provid s for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $50.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO No. 82 Broadway,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st, one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED EDUCATED AND very respectable middle-aged woman is in want of a situation to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; is efficient, economical, and prudent. An excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging. Ladies in want of a first-class servant may apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a tidy young girl to take care of children, and do light chamberwork.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend growing up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry and baking; wages $12 to $8 a month; City or country; also her niece, a girl of 14; minds a baby and sews neatly; wages $3. Call at No. 246 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 36th-st., one door east of 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a professed cook, and a nice German girl, aged 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chamber maid and waitress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 East 23d-st. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general house work. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 205 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory Can be seen at No. 182 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs for two days, up floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; can come well recommended from her last employer; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 227 East 18th st., back room in floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 50 13th-st., west of Broadway in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., for two days

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a good seamstress having no further need of her services. Inquire at No 26 West 26th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, has served in the best families. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Madame Louise Tourniaire—Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Cinder-Nelly—Wild Knight—Hawk the Highwayman—Yankee Heiress.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Orange Girl of Venice—The Gold Hunters—Lucretia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Lost Son—Evening—The Hunchback.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10
The America leaves Boston for Liverpool.....March 10
The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12

☞ The European mails, per Cunard steamship *America* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 2½ o'clock to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law to punish the crime of desertion in the Army. Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, gave notice that he would call for a direct vote on his bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution on Monday next. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, then resumed and concluded his speech on the Kansas question. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, also made a speech on the same subject. In the House, Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, offered resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, inquiring as to the facts attending the seizure of the American bark *Adriatic* by the French Government, providing for redress to the owners, and to prevent similar proceedings in the future. The Kansas question was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The proceedings in the Legislature yesterday were generally devoid of interest. In the Senate, bills were passed to incorporate the American College of Medical Science; to incorporate the Committee on Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and to prevent prize-fighting. In the Assembly, the resolutions calling for an investigation of the charge that the Kansas societies of this State furnished arms and amunition for rebellion in Kansas were made the special order for to-morrow. The Assembly is to meet hereafter at 10 A. M.

Dr. E. E. Marcy, of this City, has received a letter from his brother, Capt. R. B. Marcy, commanding the expedition from Camp Scott to New-Mexico, for procuring horses and mules to replace those lost in the march of the Utah army across the Plains. The letter is written from Taos, in New-Mexico, at which place he had just arrived, in fifty-seven days from Fort Bridger. The sufferings of himself and men were very severe, and the hardships so serious that for two weeks it was feared they would not be able to get through. During ten days of that period they only made three miles a day, and before they had crossed the mountains their provisions were exhausted, and they were forced to subsist on the meat of starved mules. One of the men perished, and several others were badly frozen, and forty four mules out of fifty-six were lost. Capt. Marcy calculated to start on his return to Camp Scott early in the present month.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Cahawba*, we have received advices from Havana to the 2d instant. No news of interest is reported. The health of Havana has greatly improved. Business continued dull.

The reception of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and his suite went on yesterday in spite of the unwelcoming weather. Alderman Boole and Councilman Van Tine waited upon them at the St. Nicholas, rode them to the City Hall, introduced them to the Mayor and the ladies of the friends of the Committee, gave them sandwiches and sherry in the new Councilmen's Chamber—the collation in celebration of the opening of the Chamber being fortuitously at hand at the very hour it was needed. The Rear-Admiral admirably reserved his gravity during the enactment of the farce, in that respect showing nerve and self-command far superior to some of the invited guests. Meanwhile Col. Dimmick and his staff from Fort Hamilton hadcalled upon the Turkish guests and exchanged cordial and dignified civilities with them. The Municipal Committees were so far courteous to the Colonel and his staff as to ride them down to the City Hall but forgot to ask them into the collation. The Mayor publicly stated that he hoped the United States officers would take no offence at the omission, as it was an oversight. The tattered national flags were exposed on the City Hall during the day, but the City rag was not visible.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the reports of the Committee on Frauds, in relation to the Fifty-second-street case, and directing the Corporation Counsel to commence proceedings against Henry Erben for the recovery of $9,000, illegally taken from the Treasury, were adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel, by injunction or otherwise, to prevent further payment to the Metropolitan Police, until the question of the old Police is settled.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, it was arranged that the seats in the newly fitted and commodious chamber should be occupied according to Senatorial Districts,—and this was all the business done.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, John Crowe, charged with assaulting Deputy-Sheriff Carpenter, on Jan. 16, in Canal-street, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Thomas Weston, *alias* Ward, charged with burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the house of Mrs. Phelps, No. 132 West Thirty-seventh-street, on Feb. 2, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. John Cummons, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault on Casper Apt, with intent to commit bodily harm. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months. Michael Mahoney was convicted of assault and battery, with intent to rob; and remanded for sentence. Albert Dorret, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and two months.

The snow-storm, yesterday, checked business. Cotton, however, was in active request, and was firm at Saturday's quotations. Flour was in fair demand at full rates. Grain ruled quiet. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were less important. A better inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine at advanced figures. The leading kinds of Oil attracted more attention, and were stiffly held. Freights presented no really new feature.

Civic Hospitality.—To treat a man "worse than a Turk," is a piece of proverbial cruelty which, in the mind of Christendom, is the very extreme of barbarism. We fear that our distinguished visitor from Constantinople must have thought that he was being used worse than a Turk ought to be, yesterday, when the Aldermanic Committee who had charge of his Highness, after showing him up in the City Hall, dragged him in an open barouche through a Spitzbergen-like snow-storm to a daguerreotype gallery in Broadway to sit for his portrait. If his first taste of our hospitality does not disgust him, we shall be disposed to think very highly of Turkish amiability.

The Topeka Movement.

The Topeka humbug seems at last to have exploded. As it never had any legal validity, it has been kept afloat merely because it served as the rallying point of a political party. But it is now openly abandoned by those who have hitherto professed to regard it as the only legitimate government in Kansas. We find in the Missouri *Democrat* an address issued by a joint committee of the two branches of the Topeka Legislature, in which they say;

"High executive officers under the State Constitution have publicly declared that the Constitution is dead. *Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home and left us without a quorum.* We are still ready to perform our duties, should the will of the majority desire it. Should a trying hour for the people of Kansas arrive, by the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, we shall be at our posts, should the people in Convention decide to fall back on their old Government. We are thus compelled, by a necessity that leaves us no choice, to adjourn for the present, and *to refer back to the people who elected us, the question as to whether the Topeka Constitution is dead.*"

This is probably the last we shall hear of the Topeka State Government. The address, while it sets forth strongly and forcibly the reasons which led originally to the movement, confesses that since that time an immense number of emigrants have come to the Territory whose views and wishes are not represented by it, and that it cannot therefore be now regarded as embodying, in proper form, the will of the people of the Territory.

The Committee attribute to Gov. Walker the adoption of a policy which divided the Free-State Party and destroyed the popular devotion to the Topeka Constitution. They denounce him because he did not, when he first entered the Territory, give in his adhesion to that instrument,—because he induced the Free-State men to vote at the October election, and because, by his rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds, "the people were bound to the Territorial government." They could not possibly have paid Gov. Walker a higher compliment than by these censures. Whatever of progress has been made by the Free-State Party towards obtaining practical control of public affairs, is the direct result of the wise and able action of Gov. Walker. He went there as Governor of the *Territory*,—holding his office by appointment from the Federal Government. None but madmen or idiots could have expected him upon arriving to recognize a *State* government—formed without color of legal authority—as equally valid, and to surrender his office to those appointed under its provisions. He did induce a portion of the Free-State men to vote at the October election, and in consequence of that vote, and of the rejection of the Oxford frauds, the Free-State men have now a *two-thirds* majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature. He induced part of them to vote for State officers on the 4th of January, and, by that means, gave the Free-State Party possession of the Legislature, which will be vested with power in case Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

It is not easy to see upon what pretexts of the public good, any men in the Free-State Party can censure action which has thus given them the only legal standing and all the legal power they ever had. And the fact that Gov. Walker is thus denounced for these very acts, proves conclusively that party rancor is much stronger in many minds, in Kansas, as well as elsewhere, than regard for the public good.

Thanks to the advice of Gov. Walker and the action of those who followed it, the Free-State men in Kansas are now in a position to obtain speedy control of their own affairs, no matter what may be the action of Congress upon the Lecompton Constitution. If that instrument is rejected, the Territorial Legislature has only to summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, and to submit it to the approbation of the people. If the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted, and Kansas be admitted as a State, the *State* Legislature has only to pass a law ordering a new Convention, which shall frame a new Constitution, in accordance with the popular will. In either case, therefore, if they act wisely and firmly, the Free-State men of Kansas have substantial control of their own affairs. If an attempt is made to cheat them of their legitimate majority in the Legislature, by fraudulent votes, they have the power to defeat the crime and punish the criminals. And if the Federal Government should interfere to prevent them from changing their Constitution, they would be justified and sustained in resisting that Government by force of arms.

The Tribune on Mexico.—The New-York *Tribune's* views of the Mexican question are characteristic, and we are happy to say somewhat different from our own. It sees nothing in the present or future of Mexico but the indebtedness of that Republic to certain "British stock-jobbers." The willingness expressed by the London *Times*, in behalf of the English nation, that we should establish a Protectorate, signifies to the apprehension of the *Tribune*, merely a desire that said stock-jobbers may get their pay.

But the most salient point of the *Tribune's* theory is, that by assuming a Protectorate we should become Mexico's indorser—in other words that such a relation would place us under obligations to pay her English creditors. If this were so, it would, we admit, be a serious matter. But this same if, though a small word, is of large significance. Perhaps—we suggest the idea with diffidence—the *Tribune* may possibly be mistaken.

It is not proposed or desired that the United States should incorporate the Mexican Territory and Government with our own.

The condition of Mexico is analogous to that of an individual who, through poverty and dissipation, is unable to take care of himself. To take charge and control of him, then, becomes the duty of others. It becomes in fact a necessity. The safety of those about him requires it, no less than the interest of the unfortunate person himself. If he has an estate encumbered with debts and running to ruin through his lack of thrift, it may be made productive. His creditors may have an interest in his being placed under guardianship, without any expectation that the guardian shall assume the indebtedness.

So with Mexico. By the protection which it is proposed to extend over her, we should become responsible for no debts. Her revenues would be collected and disbursed by herself. As her nearest powerful neighbor, we should secure to her people the blessings of a stable government, the due administration of justice, and the safety of property and life. The cost would, of course, be defrayed from the Mexican treasury.

Is it difficult to understand how, under such a state of things, that fine country would advance in wealth; and that our citizens would carry thither the arts and enterprise which distinguish Anglo-Saxon Americans?

She would thus gradually but surely become Americanized, and her vast territory eventually be a peaceable acquisition to our constantly extending domain.

Why the South goes for Lecompton.

The Richmond *Whig* states the motive of the South in pressing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and it cannot be said that the information is gratuitous. It was, in fact, greatly needed, for Northern men were puzzled to guess it. We quote:

"It is obvious to all, and admitted by all, that Kansas is obliged to be a Free State. The result of all the later elections there demonstrates this fact incontestably. No man, North or South, doubts it. There is nothing practical to the South, then, involved in the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, although that Constitution formally recognizes and establishes Slavery in the Territory. For it is well known that the Slavery clause will be stricken out of that Constitution the moment the Territory is admitted into the Union as a State, and the people have another opportunity of expressing their opinion on the question. *No Southern man, therefore, in advocating and demanding the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, is animated by any thought or expectation that Kansas will ever be a Slave State, in consequence of such acceptance.* It is not for Slavery in Kansas—the fact—the thing itself—that the South is now contending, because that, under existing circumstances, is admitted to be impossible; *but it is for a great and vital abstract constitutional principle.* It is for the concession by Congress to the South of *the naked, absolute, unconditional right to the admission into the Union of Slave States, whenever such States, with fairly and regularly-ordained Constitutions, shall present themselves at the door of Congress, and apply for admission.* It is for this right, and this alone, that the South is now, in the case of Kansas, so zealously and resolutely contending, and it wants Congress to acknowledge that right in clear and unmistakable terms, by open, manly, straightforward action on the simple question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and upon the merits of that Constitution, unembarrassed and unaffected by alliance with any other question, or with any other consideration whatsoever."

If, then, that is the cause of the South's struggle, it might have spared itself an unnecessary conflict. The people of the Free States will never oppose the admission of new Slave States, when such States come with "fair and regularly-ordained Constitutions." Of this, the South may rest constantly assured. Had the Slavery Constitution now urged upon Kansas been adopted by a majority of the people, upon a fair and regular vote, the North would make no opposition. Let us not be cited to the Abolition Party. It is insignificant in numbers, impracticable in spirit, and must always be without influence in national politics. We speak not for that powerless band of fanatics. But we repeat that the North will treat with fairness and liberality any new State which may hereafter present itself with a Slavery Constitution, adopted without fraud, and with the approval of a popular majority.

Congressional pledges in advance will be of no avail. The South can gain nothing—will indeed hazard everything—by pushing Lecompton through Congress. The best guaranty that the North will in future treat new Slave States with equal justice, is to be found in the irrevocable preponderance, already attained, of Free States. We shall stand, within the year, nineteen to fifteen. Nebraska and Washington Territories will, at no distant day, add two more. And should Slave States be carved out of Texas, as by the treaty of annexation, three may be, let not the Richmond *Whig* fear that their admission will be retarded because a majority of the people may have preferred that Slavery should exist therein.

The *Whig* regrets that the abstract principle of Slave-State admission, for which the South is contending, in the case of Kansas, should be entangled with the Minnesota admission. It has a worse entanglement than that. It comes before Congress steeped in the blackest fraud. If the South desires merely to settle an abstract question, the means selected are most unfortunate.

Doubtless the *Whig* is correct in admitting that no substantial benefits can accrue to the Slave interests from Kansas, which is "obliged to be a Free State." If the Lecompton instrument shall be forced upon the people of Kansas, they will repudiate it without loss of time. But the outrage committed against them, and through them, upon the entire North, will leave a rankling wound.

It should be understood at the South, as it will not be controverted at the North, that the Free States have no objection to "popular sovereignty" in the Territories, even though it should result in the establishment of Slavery, provided such sovereignty be real and not spurious—the fairly-expressed will of the majority, and not the hideous offspring of trickery and violence. Our confidence in freedom is too great, our sense of Northern superiority too strong, not to preclude all apprehensions of the consequences of admitting Slave States. The North will be fair and magnanimous. It will invade no constitutional rights, and will take no unfair advantages. We have one country. We are one people. Our real interests are inseparable. The Constitution is over us all, and while both sections obey its requirements, disunion is a thing impossible.

What are Pure Liquors?—A bill is before our State Senate for the incorporation of a Pure Milk Company, a most laudable object, and a kind of incorporation which no one will be likely to object to; pure milk being one of the most difficult of all liquids to procure within the lamp-and-gas districts. Notice has been given, too, of the introduction of a bill, in the lower House, "to test the purity of liquors sold as a beverage." No one can reasonably object to such a bill, but we imagine there will be no small difficulty in establishing a standard of purity in liquors sold as a beverage. "All taps," as Mr. Stiggins says, "is wanities," so far as purity goes. There is no such commodity known in the commercial world as pure wine, and the only pure liquor sold is pure spirits, which is not used as a beverage, except our common corn whisky, which is the only unadulterated liquor sold as a beverage. All other liquors sold as beverages are mixtures with flavoring matter to suit the tastes of customers. A pure liquor, except common whisky and rum, free from any coloring or flavoring materials, is an illusion, and unless the law shall create a standard of purity in beverages, it will be impossible to determine by any test whatever whether liquors are pure or impure.

New Trials in Criminal Cases.

The frequency with which new trials are granted to convicted criminals, by the Judges of our Supreme Court, very naturally causes alarm in the public mind, and unavoidably provokes a suspicion that either the Court, by which the criminal was first tried, or the one granting the new trial, must be incompetent or corrupt. In the case of the young man Rodgers, who was convicted of murder in the City Court, before Judge Russell, a new trial has been granted by the decision of Judges Clerke, Davies and Sutherland. It is not for us to dissent from an opinion elaborately given by such a tribunal, after a patient hearing of the case. But then it is very clear that, if these three Judges are correct in their decision, there was a lack of judicial competency in the tribunal before which the first trial took place; and it may very pertinently be asked, why, in the case of trials for a capital offence, we have not, as in other States and countries, more than one Judge on the bench? Until within a few years past our Court of Oyer and Terminer was held before a Judge and two Aldermen, the Aldermen usually belonging to the legal profession. Judge Davies himself, as was Judge Ingraham, was an Alderman in those days, and, doubtless, often sat, as a side judge, in his aldermanic capacity. But the character of our Common Council had become so deteriorated that, in 1853, the Aldermen were dispensed with as criminal judges, and, unfortunately for the public good, no substitutes were appointed in their place. There should be always at least three judges in every case of a trial for a capital offence, for the purpose of consultation on points of law, not only that justice may be done to the criminal, but that the public might be saved the expense and danger to which it is now exposed by the errors of the Court. We often read in the reports of English criminal trials that "their lordships retired for consultation on the point raised," &c., and, returning, ruled that the objection was just or otherwise. Thus, all law points as to character, challenges, questions of character, intoxication, &c., which have been the cause of so many reversals of convictions in our Courts, would be considered and decided before the verdict, and not after it had been rendered.

The frequency with which new trials are granted, clearly indicates some serious defect in our Criminal Courts, and it would be well if some of our legislators would endeavor to provide a remedy for the evil. Our Oyer and Terminer, in all capital cases, should be held before three Judges of the Supreme Court; and in the Sessions there should also be three Judges on the bench—the Recorder, the City Judge, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. There would be great economy in constituting our criminal tribunals in this manner; new trials would then be hardly possible, and the certainty of punishment in the case of conviction would go far towards lessening the now alarming increase of criminal cases.

Gas at Albany and New-York.

It is a curious circumstance that while we are always afflicted with a superabundance of one kind of gas at Albany for which we have no earthly use whatever, we should at the same time be just as regularly distressed at New-York by a deficiency in the supply of gas of another kind, for which we have a constant necessity. Our Senators and Representatives bestow on us of their undesirable superfluity, while our Gas Companies vex us beyond endurance by reducing the quantity and degrading the quality of their contract and supply. And Senator Ely, of this City, therefore, deserves a peculiarly honorable mention by the Press, for the double service which he is now rendering the public—by talking very much to the point on a practical question, and by assailing a monopoly which only the best-natured people in the world would have waited, as we have, for any one man to assail.

This gentleman has introduced a bill at Albany providing for a more efficient control of the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn by the authorities who represent the tax-paying citizens of these two cities, and for extending over these organizations which profess to be dispensers of light, but are really dispensers of darkness, the supervision of the guardians of the public weal. Mr. Ely, in doing this, has done a most timely thing, and we have only to regret the intimation which reaches us from Albany, that, by the activity of the Companies in the lobby, he has been induced to omit from his salutary measure a stringent clause, compelling the purveyors of Gas to be as careful in preparing the quality as just in effecting the distribution of the light which they manufacture. As our readers well know, the gas-light of this City has been growing steadily dimmer, more uncertain, more vexatious and more costly with every year. The gas-supply of the Metropolis has become a virtual private monopoly, and has been administered as if the greatest favor which the Companies controlling it could confer upon the public was graciously to accept the largest possible tribute at their hands for the smallest possible favors in the way of illumination.

The gas-consumer has been required to defray all the expenses of the tradesmen with whom he dealt, beyond the absolute cost of generating the gas, and turning it into the City mains, and while the grocer, the butcher, the tailor and the oil-merchant are obliged by custom to deliver the goods which they supply at the house of the purchaser, the gas-manufacturer has enjoyed the extraordinary privilege, not only of making his customers pay for the carriage of their gas into their houses, but also of forcing them to keep, as it were, his own books, tables, or account, by charging upon them the expenses of a meter to mark the quantities of his commodity dealt out for their consumption.

All this the bill now before the Legislature is designed to amend, and in so far it is well calculated to meet the popular demand for relief from a burden fast becoming intolerable. But it is to be lamented that some means cannot be discovered and applied for regulating the quality of the light which those manufacturers are to shed abroad upon our streets, and into our homes. As a mere measure of police, our citizens ought to insist upon such an improvement in the lighting of the Metropolis as shall put our highways and thoroughfares on a level in this respect with those of London and Paris. That we *can* make as good gas in America as can be made in Europe, is hardly a matter of doubt, and when one considers that a single brilliant street lamp is, for all practical purposes of street protection, at night, equivalent to a policeman, it is very plain that no private objects ought, for a moment, to be allowed to interfere with a public exigency of the first order. If legislative enactments shall fail to bring the private manufacturers of gas up to a sense of their full duty to the community as well as to their consumers, it will be worth while for us seriously to consider the propriety of taking the matter under public control, and establishing a Gas Department for the purpose of supplying the City with light as it is now supplied with water by the Croton River Aqueduct.

New-Hampshire Election.—The annual State election in New-Hampshire, in which a Governor and Legislature are to be chosen, takes place to-day.

For Governor, the Republican candidate is William Haile, of Hinsdale, and Asa P. Cate, of Northfield, is the Democratic nominee.

The two parties are not ostensibly, though virtually they are, agreed as to what the main issue is. On the part of the Democrats it is claimed that State affairs, such as extravagance and increased taxation, are the chief questions. Really, however, the Kansas policy of the National Administration constitutes the topic in view of which the people will vote.

The Legislature now to be chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. John P. Hale, whose term expires March 3, 1859. Mr. Hale is understood to be a candidate for reelection, with one or two competitors.

The session when a Senator will be chosen commences on the 1st day of June.

Buchanan's Home Organ on Douglas.—We copy a significant article from the *Pennsylvanian*, announcing that Senator Douglas can never more belong to the Democratic Party. Grace and pardon will be extended to "the rank and file which have been seduced." They may return, but "the head conspirator" never.

The *Pennsylvanian* is the President's home organ. Its declarations are therefore authoritative. The Little Giant is in a state of irretrievable excommunication.

It is recorded that once upon a time Luther excommunicated the Pope. This is a Protestant country, and Luther may be imitated.

☞ The Washington *Union* gives Mr. John Van Buren a capital puff, *apropos* of his recent speech at Tammany Hall. It says "he is one of the most *electrical* orators in this or any other country." Judging by the *shocks* he has given the Democratic Party, from 1848 to the present time, we think the *Union* is quite right.

Cookery at the Capital—Gastronomy and Politics.

In the *Physiologie du Gout*, by Brillat-Savarin, that gustatory author gives an account of a dinner he was invited to in this City half a century ago, as an example of American civilization and the progress of art and refinement in the New World. There was, of course, more solidity than art in the feast, for the French cook was not, in those days, like the schoolmaster, abroad. There was too some truth then in the Gallic boast that though people eat everywhere, they dine only in Paris. But great changes have taken place since then, and we not only eat in New-York, but we dine, and a good dinner here differs but little from a good dinner at the *Trois Frères*. We cannot boast, however, of any great *chefs*; our convives are content to enjoy a feast without demanding the name of the artist who invented the dishes which delighted their palates. Our Udes and Soyers are, as yet, unknown to fame; none of them has taken the trouble, like the author of the Gastronomic Regenerator, to blow his own trumpet in the public ear.

The case is different in Washington; there cooking rises to its proper level, and the *chef* of the *cuisine* becomes an important personage. Dinners are among the essential aids of diplomacy, and the cook is a member of the Kitchen Cabinet; he plays as important a part in the affairs of State as he did in the days of the heroic Vatel. History has not preserved the name of the artist who presided in the *cuisine* of the White House in the days of our early Presidents, but in those primitive times it was probably some skillful Aunt Dinah, from Virginia, who cooked the dinners of Adams and Jefferson, and invented new pleasures for ministerial palates.

But a very different state of things exists in the national capital now; the great cooks there are persons of reputation. A corresponpent of the Boston *Traveller* states that there are *but* two good cooks in Washington, whose names are "Gautier and Cruchett, the former of whom is *maitre d'hotel* at the White House, and the latter is most in favor in diplomatic circles." From this we infer that the services of Cruchett, like those of any other artist, may be had by any one who chooses to pay for them, while the only other good cook at the capital is monopolized by the President.

We learn, also, from the same authority, who are the Guloestons and Apiciuses of the national metropolis. "Our banker prince, Mr. Corcoran," we are informed, "gives the *best* dinners; the Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, the most elaborate; Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, the most magnificent, and Lord Napier the most formal." The information is rather vague, to be sure, but we have no doubt the writer would have told more if he had known more. It is some satisfaction to know that "our banker-prince" is the Apicius of Washington dinner-givers, and that our Secretary of the Treasury is the most magnificent of them. Probably he imitates that luxurious Roman dinner-giver who used to permit his guests to pocket the golden goblets which they had drunk out of at his table. We are quite content that the representatives of France and Great Britain should enjoy the distinction of giving the most elaborate and formal dinners, while our own countrymen can claim the honor of giving the best and the most magnificent.

Jenkins has been content, hitherto, to chronicle the small-beer of balls and hops at the Capitol, but he is now ambitious of a higher flight, and has found his way into the diplomatic dining-room; instead of describing the dresses of the ladies, he will give us an account of the dishes on the table; and now and then some important State secret, or diplomatic *ruse* may give interest and piquancy to his letters. The description of a hotel hop, or a private ball is dull reading; but a full account of a diplomatic dinner would prove in the highest degree interesting.

☞ The *Daily Law Gazette* issued its first number in this City yesterday. The publisher is Wm. W. Warden, who proposes to issue the sheet daily with a full record of proceedings in the law Courts. The experiment is a novelty here, and the idea is excellent.

Americans in the Institute of Paris.

We give place with pleasure to the following communication, because it is certainly desirable that specific honors conferred by foreign nations on American ability and acquirements should be specifically estimated and understood. And it is a gratifying circumstance that while the French Institute was extending its recognition to Mr. Everett, the Scottish Literary Institute, established but a year ago under the Presidency of Lord Campbell, should have added the name of another conspicuous American to its lists, Hon. Charles Sumner having been elected an Honorary Member, in common with the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, and Mr. D'Israeli. It is a curious coincidence that the name of Lord Brougham, which was associated with that of an American jurist and statesman, a quarter of a century ago, in the first honors conferred by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, should be now again connected with the name of an American Senator in the first complimentary elections of a Scottish Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I observe that in correcting an error committed by *Galignani's Messenger*, in noticing the election of Mr. Everett to be a corresponding member of the Institute of France in the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences, and for the section of Political Economy and Statistics, you speak of Messrs. Prescott and Bancroft as foreign associates of the same illustrious body. Will you allow me to say that upon neither of these justly celebrated writers has this, which is the most exalted honor in the gift of the French Institute, been conferred? There are degrees of glory, as you are aware, in the functions assigned by the Institute to its members, foreign and domestic, and the post of Foreign Associate has been only twice bestowed upon an American; once upon Benjamin Franklin, who was made an Associate of the Academy of Sciences under the old *régime*, and whose eulogy, as all the world knows, was pronounced by Condorcet; and again upon Edward Livingston, who was one of the three foreign associates originally elected by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at the time of its institution by Louis Philippe in 1833, his companions being Lord Brougham and Ancillon the Prussian historian. This high compliment was paid to Mr. Livingston in acknowledgment of the ability which he had displayed in the codification of the laws of Louisiana, and was the more gratifying that it was offered to him while he was occupying a semi-hostile position towards the French Government as the Envoy charged by General Jackson to demand the payment by France of the claims of our merchants for spoliations committed thirty years before.

But with the single exception of Dr. Franklin, no American has ever made so strong a personal impression in Europe as Edward Livingston; and it is a curious illustration of the evanescence of political fame, that so little should now be generally known of a man who, in his time, was so honorably prominent, and so deservedly influential. Mr. Livingston died in 1836, and his eulogy was read in 1838 by the historian Mignet, now Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. His seat was filled by Von Savigny, the Prussian Jurist, and the seat of Ancillon, who died in 1837, by Schelling, the Philosopher. Sismondi, who was afterward elected, was succeeded at his death by Macculloch, and the five foreign chairs of the Academy are now filled by Brougham, Macculloch, Hallam, Von Savigny, and Brandis. The corresponding members rank next below the foreign associates, and can neither exceed forty nor fall short of thirty in number. Six Americans have received the honor of a place among the correspondents of this Academy—the late Mr. Wheaton, Bancroft and Prescott, the historians, Mr. Edward Everett, Dr. Lieber, formerly of South Carolina, and now of Columbia College, in this City, and President Tappan, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, elected, we understand, on the motion of M. Cousin, and in virtue of his metaphysical treatises on Logic and the Will. In the Academy of "Sciences," America has never been unrepresented since the birth of the nation. The names of Mr. Warden, of New-York, long Consul at Paris, Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, Dr. Hosack, of New York, and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, all appear in the lists of the correspondents of this Academy; and Mr. Bond, of Harvard University, has been more recently elected to similar functions. I think you will agree with me that we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the place which has been conceded to us in this Parisian Congress of the nations.

I am, your obedient servant, H.

New-York, Monday, March 1, 1858.

Educational.—Bishop Delancey has laid before the Committee on Colleges in the State Senate a plan for testing and stimulating College education. He proposes that in each College which receives aid from the State, the names of the *ten best scholars in each class* shall be sent to the Board of Regents:—that from this list the Board shall select *one* of each class by lot; that the four thus chosen from each College shall be sent to Albany at the expense of the College, and examined publicly by examiners appointed by the Board of Regents, and that prizes of from one to four hundred dollars be given by the State to the member of each class from the different Colleges who shall pass the best examination. The expense to the State would be about $1,500, and to the different Colleges about $100 each. The Bishop anticipates that it would have a most beneficial effect in stimulating the students in the several Colleges.

Harney and Sumner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your correspondent "S." will inquire at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, he may learn that there is at least one case of the trial of an officer under the 25th Act. The charge was preferred by Col. Snelling, 5th Infantry, against a lieutenant.

The latter was acquitted on the ground that the Colonel waived his rank when the note was presented to him.

The President, John Quincy Adams, reviewed the proceedings himself, and confirmed the decision of the Court.

Whatever Harney's feelings towards the code may be, he owed it to the service to report to the War Office a challenge from either superior, equal or inferior predicated upon his course as President of a Court-Martial.

A pretty state of things truly, if an officer, in addition to the unpleasant duty of trying a brother officer, must fight him also, if the *quo modo* of the trial should not be agreeable to the accused.

Can it be supposed for a moment that a Court-Martial, whatever might be the animus of its presiding officer, would permit a prisoner before it to be treated by *him* with "indignity and injustice?"

And even if so, "indignity and injustice" *on duty* is not to be met by a summons to the field.

In our judgment, Colonel Sumner has in this thing set a bad example, and Colonel Harney's a good one.

We are glad to see a court of old officers, who will see that principle and not feeling shall prevail.

N. S.

The Lottery Cases before Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday the case of The People *vs.* John T. Baldwin, for printing and publishing advertisements of the Lottery of Swan & Co., Georgia, in this City, came before Recorder Barnard, at Chambers. Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the defence, and argued that the publication of the number drawn, as issued by Mr. Baldwin, was not an indictable offence under the statute. He therefore moved for a discharge of the defendant.

The Recorder said that as he was convinced that this prosecution had been carried on by sundry parties for their own interest, he would simply hold the defendant to bail in the amount of the fine ($150) which might be imposed upon him, if the case were sent before the Grand Jury for investigation.

The case of Beebe and Dickenson was next brought before the Recorder. Mr. Van Buren moved for an adjournment. After some discussion between counsel, it was agreed to resume it on the 19th inst.

Courage of the Empress Eugenie.—You know the invariable composure of Louis Napoleon on the 14th ult., and ever since; the London *Morning Post*, in its dramatic narrative, used the phrase—"he handed out his trembling Empress." This has given some umbrage, for at the moment, a police officer, bleeding in the face, rushed to open the door of the imperial carriage; the Empress supposing him, from his ghastly visage, to be one of the assassins, threw herself, to the vehicle, between him and the Emperor, and thus, until the latter recognized the officer, retarded the descent of both: it was proof of her presence of mind in a moment of peril.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Huguenots at the Academy.

Mr. MEYERBEER'S grand opera of the "Huguenots" has been twenty years crossing the Atlantic, but battling through a snow-storm it came safely into port last night; and of this composer it may be honestly said that he has always received the fullest justice at the hands of our operatic managers. Not only in this work, but in every other that has been offered to the American public, he has had the tenderest consideration, and by far the most brilliant managerial triumphs have been accomplished through his means and in his cause. Whether Mr. MEYERBEER is positively popular is a question which might be discussed but not determined, for the position he occupies—and strives conscientiously to occupy—is a peculiar one. In the matter of melody he despises vulgar applause, but in other things, not so legitimate, he strives hard to obtain it. The Italian school appeals to the emotions, and travels far and fast, simply because the human heart is pretty nearly the same in every country. For its interpretation this school demands voice, passion and intellect—but especially voice. The German school appeals to the head, the eye, and sometimes to the ear; occasionally, too, by aid of these conduits, it appeals to the heart. For its just interpretation this school requires intellect, logical sensibility and voice, but most particularly intellect. We are, of course, speaking of the vocal elements of each school; instrumentally, the Germans have fairly won the palm. It is here that true science makes itself felt, and that the patient, thoughtful German evokes profound secrets which cannot even dwell in the bosom of an Italian

Mr. MEYERBEER belongs to neither school. His earlier works show a proclivity towards Italian voluptuousness, but he conquered this passion, and left Italy with the secret of its masters carefully embalmed in a mass of erudition. The natural instinct of the European artist led him to the French metropolis. He saw at once that the triviality of the French school would bear an infusion of stronger matter, and that he had but to consult the natural appetite for show, and general elaboration, to secure the best and most excitable public in the world. With ample means and ample leisure, he set about the task of capturing a public, and with "Robert le Diable," he did the deed effectually. Paris was his own, and he has kept it triumphantly to the present day. Of the school which he may be said to have founded, there is but one disciple, M. HALEVY, who is described as Mr. MEYERBEER'S bane and antidote—which is a comfort.

An analysis of any work by this master is such a dreary task that it is better to deal in generalities. The "Huguenots" is an opera in which is presented to the mind a picture of a horrible event; presented minutely, truly and sadly, as in a photograph. We are not called upon to expend our sympathies on any one actor in the piece, but we are required to understand the devouring influence of religious fanaticism, to abhor and dread the fearful result, and generally to be minutely informed on the subject of the libretto. The means which Mr. MEYERBEER employs in sketching his picture are local truth, vivid contrasts, and a profound knowledge of musical resources, used singly or in combination.

The libretto, by SCRIBE is a model in its way, replete with telling situations and broad contrasts of character. We will at once dispose of it by briefly narrating the plot. The period is 1572—the year of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's night, and the story necessarily leads to, and culminates with that catastrophe. Queen *Marguriete*, anxious to appease the growing ill will between her Protestant and Catholic subjects, proposes a marriage between *Raoul* and *Valentina* each of whom represents a leading family of opposite persuasions. The royal policy is approved by the contracting parties, but at the moment of its consummation the union is broken off in consequence of the jealous qualms of *Raoul*, who has seen *Valentina* under suspicious circumstances at another gentleman's house. The euds between Protestant and Catholic break forth with renewed rancer, and increase as the play progresses. *Valentina* is united to a Catholic nobleman, and *Raoul*, when it is too late, learns that he has wrongly rejected the hand of a girl whom he loves, and who reciprocates his passion. With the usual instincts of a tenor, he goes to her new home, "to see her once more and die," and whilst there is compelled to secrete himself behind a screen. In this equivocal position he overhears the plot for the massacre of the Protestants on the night of St. Bartholomew. The moment the coast is clear he leaves his place of concealment with the intention of hastening to the succor of his friends. But *Valentina*, knowing that he goes to certain death restrains him; tells him of her love, and urges him by all that is dear to stay where he is. For a time she succeeds, but in the end *Raoul* rushes into the streets of Paris, and flees with the panic-stricken Huguenots to the Church of Notre Dame. *Valentina* joins him there, and horrified with the enormities of her party, abjures her faith, and with her lover *Raoul*, and his faithful old follower *Marcel*, falls in the general butchery. The play is in five acts, and as we have before remarked, abundantly supplied with good, telling situations. Some of the best of these are provoked by the blundering, obstinate zealousness of *Marcel*, a staunch Huguenot, who never misses an opportunity of expressing his contempt for the Catholic Church The strong individuality of this character affords Mr. MEYERBEER some of his best opportunities. *Marcel* stalks through the scenes of Catholic gayety like the shadow of LUTHER.

The opening act is gay, and with regard to solos and choruses perfectly bright and satisfactory. *Raoul's* romanza was excellently rendered by Signor TIBERINI, notwithstanding an apology which was offered for that gentleman's voice by the management. This romanza, by the way, is noticeable for a lovely accompaniment written for the *viol d'amore*, an instrument of the period, but which was not in the orchestra last evening. It is in little artistic resources of this kind that MEYERBEER affords so much food for the student. Another illustration of the same kind is furnished in the accompaniment to MARCEL'S incendiary song, "Piff Paff," where, with a couple of drums and a fife, a really stirring effect is produced. Herr FORMES does not possess the rough strength of voice necessary for this fierce war song, and (in this act) was heard to better advantage in the chorale. D'ANGRI, as the page *Urbain*, appeared splendidly, and sang her aria with skill and feeling, but in the finale did not receive the assistance from the chorus which she had a right to expect. The orchestra, too, was altogether too noisy.

In the second act there is a delightful duet between *Marguerite* and *Raoul*, but for some reason this gem was entirely thrown away on the audience. It deserved and will, we hope, receive a better reception hereafter. The oath, an unaccompanied quartette, harmonized very peculiarly, was excellently given, much better than the finale, which is not in MEYERBEER'S happiest mood, being deficient in the passion which such a situation requires. Earnestness is the nearest approach that MEYERBEER makes to passion. The whole of this act was coldly rendered; the audience seeming to be much more interested in the Turkish Ambassador, who sat up stairs, than in Mr. MEYERBEER'S erudite harmonies and chaste combinations.

The music of the third act is in MEYERBEER'S best vein. More than in any other part of the opera he indulges here in all the varied contrasts of his purely historical fancy. In the *rataplan* of the Huguenot soldiery, the *Ave Maria* of the Catholic students, the *Couvre-feu* of the night-watch, the *septette* of the *Duellists*, the dance of the Bohemians, we have a succession of the broadest contrasts, a mingling of the most various modes, and a clashing of the most opposite sentiments—we cannot call them passions. In things of this sort, MEYERBEER is without a rival. He serves them up in every possible way. The duet between *Marcel* and *Valentine* was admirably sung by FORMES and LA GRANGE, and fully merited the *encore* with which it was honored. It is full of melody. The *finale* to the act introduced an additional brass band, an ornamental barge on the Seine, and five live horses, who behaved themselves discreetly. The pretty chorus and *ensemble* were given with good effect, but the stage management was defective. There was a crowd upon the stage, but not a picture; the front was dark, the background flat and bright. We would suggest that some of the flambeaux bearers be distributed down the stage. It is absurd to have them crowded behind where they cannot be seen. In the disputation chorus of this act there was the same unnecessary crowding.

The fourth act is generally esteemed the best in the Opera, and the whole conception of the conspiracy is certainly grand. But the love element demands warmth, and this Mr. MEYERBEER, notwithstanding many chaste outbursts, cannot import. The chorus of the Conspirators was magnificently sung and encored.

In the fifth act we had the grand duet and *terzetto* between *Raoul*, *Marcel* and *Valentine*, about which a column might easily be written, so remarkable are the musical merits. The Catholic chorus, winding up with an imperfect discharge of musketry, terminates the opera. This act is short, and was excellently rendered.

The opera has been lavishly placed on the stage by Mr. ULLMAN. Money has not been spared, nor is taste absent. The scenery is admirable, and mostly new; the costumes very good, and brilliant. In the third act we have the best scenic and dramatic combination, but the grouping of the chorus and the supernumeraries might have been managed more artistically. The barge, which enters here, with a box at the top for an orchestra, looks brilliant, but is a bungling contrivance of the stage carpenter; something more possible should be contrived. Mr. ALLEGRI contributes the second scene to the valuable stock of the Academy. It represents the Castle and Gardens of Chenouceaux, and is altogether one of the best of Mr. ALLEGRI'S architectural efforts, being at once massive, minute, picturesque and true. The view of old Paris in the next act, is also excellent. Mr. ALLEGRI'S pupil, Mr. CALYO, displays great talent in the view of the Church of Notre Dame, with which the opera terminates, and the other incidental scenery is of the best kind.

In Europe, a work like this takes many months to produce; but here, we do things on the high pressure principle. Our conductors work night and day, and drive music into the heads of the artists whether they will or no. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has had but a few weeks to place this opera before the public, but by dint of immense industry and a perfect note, for, note knowledge of the score, he has effected wonders. The greatest credit is due to Mr. ANSCHUTZ, as all will admit who witnessed the very excellent performance of last evening, excellent, too, in spite of the indisposition of several of the artists.

It remains with the public to give this world-renowned work a fair consideration. Everything has been done for it that art could suggest. If it fail, it will be because our public does not appreciate this species of entertainment. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

Scraps—Musical and Dramatic.

FLOTOW'S "Martha" has been produced at the Italian Opera with complete success. Mesdames S. URBAIN and NAUTIER, DIDIER, and Messrs. MARIO and GRAZIANI sustained the principal *rôles*.... Mlle. ARTOT, niece of the celebrated violinist, had made her *début* at the Grand Opera as *Fides* in the "Prophete." Her voice is a *mezzo-soprano*... It is stated in the French papers that LABLACHE died worth £60,000.... It is also reported that Mlle. FENZOLISI died in Havana—a report which we are happy to say is totally unfounded.... A new romantic play, called "Right and Wrong," has been brought out at the Surrey Theatre. It is described by the *Times* as a wonderful affair: "To the faintest indication of a smile, there are tears by the gallon; nobody goes right—everybody goes wrong. Indeed, woe is heaped upon woe with such a free and reckless hand that one almost forgets to sympathize with the sufferers, in admiration of the author's ingenuity in devising torments for the beings he has created."... Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER announces a Concert at the Mozart Rooms on Thursday evening next.... Mr. PURDY announces "Jessie Brown, or Havelock's last Victory."... Miss HELEN FAUCIT has returned to the English stage, appearing as *Lady Macbeth* at the Lyceum.... COOPER'S "Nick of the Woods" has been turned into a horse drama at Astley's, under the title of "Jibbenainosy."... Miss LOUISE KEELEY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. KEELEY, appears to be making a favorable impression in the English provinces.... Mr. and Mrs. MATHEWS commence an engagement at STUART'S Washington Theatre to-night.... This is the plot of a new French farce called "*Les Désespérés*." Pretty, is it not... Two unfortunate fellows attempt to commit suicide by hanging themselves from the same tree. The one is a bassoon player at the parish church, who has lost his place; the other an Englishman, who takes this mode of curing the spleen. They are luckily discovered by Mlle. STEPHANETTE, who cuts them down before they have finally departed for Hades. Both have been unsuccessful suitors for her hand, but, touched by this proof of their devotion, she determines to reward both. She marries bassoon, and establishes the Englishman as *l'ami de la maison!*..... The death of Mlle. RACHEL left vacant the place of Professor of Declamation at the Conservatoire Impériel. Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN, who had already acted as deputy, has been appointed to the vacant post.... The professors of the Conservatoire at Constantinople intend to amuse the Sultan by giving a representation of "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," in the Palace at Dalma-Baktché. The *Rosini* is a pretty little girl of ten years of age, who is said to have a wonderful shake; *Don Bartolo*, who is not quite twelve, has the *vis comica* strongly pronounced, and *Figaro* is a boy of nine, who plays the guitar, and dances *a merveille*.

Great Consumption of Herrings—Where they Come from—Newfoundland Fisheries.

We are in the midst of Lent, and whichever way we turn we are confronted with a cartload of herrings. The fisherman's horn or his little bell brings crowds of ready buyers to the doors and windows in every by-street. To meet the increased demand for fish, which our own waters cannot supply at rates within the means of the masses, since the first week in February, seven or eight cargoes of herrings, averaging a thousand barrels each, have arrived here from Newfoundland. About the 6th of February, two English vessels arrived with cargoes of fresh herrings, *frozen*, but in good condition, and they were readily disposed of. Since that, four or five American and English vessels have brought in loads, and two or three are now selling cargoes in Fulton Market-slip. The schooner *Hydranges*, of Gloucester, Captain BUTLER, arrived on Sunday from Fortune Bay, South side of Newfoundland, with 800 barrels salted in bulk, which is the ordinary method of curing for this market. The trip is made hither from that Bay in about two weeks.

The herrings are caught by the natives in set nets, or large drag seines, along the bays and inlets, where the waters, from the first of December to the first of May, are literallyalive with them. Towards the latter part of the season, however, they are thinned out, or disappear for other parts of the coast. Five hundred barrels are often taken in one haul of the seines, and from twelve to fifteen barrels gathered in a day from a single set net. These herring are larger than the common alewive, but when packed in salt they shrink about a third in bulk. Boiled, broiled or fried they make an excellent meal, particularly if one has time to pick out the bones.

The herring fishery furnishes profitable employment for great numbers of the people along the coast, and in the numerous bays of Newfoundland during the Winter season. The fishermen, from their little look-out, watch for the signs of the approaching shoals, which their practiced eyes immediately detect in the ruffled surface of the water, or the broad shimmer which stretches away for miles. Their boats being always in readiness, with the seines coiled in one end, a half dozen sturdy oarsmen pull off from the land, while two of their number deliver the seine out of the stern. The leads upon the lower side sink it to the depth of eight or ten feet, and the corks on the other side keep it afloat in an upright position. Having swept a wide circle around the fish, the boat reaches the land at the distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile from the point of starting, where they land, and the hauling commences. It is a slow and very laborious process, occupying generally about an hour. Having drawn the fish ashore, the boats are brought to the spot, and by the aid of large nets the entire mass is transferred to the boats. After they are loaded they go directly alongside the vessels, which lie near by, and having previously bargained for the sale of the fish at, say one dollar per barrel, they are measured into tubs, and hoisted into the vessel's hold. Each layer, as it is trimmed away, is covered with a thick coating of salt. In this manner the vessel is filled full in two or three weeks. Payment for the fish is mostly made in flour, pork, molasses and other articles for home consumption, at prices agreed upon. But some money is paid for every cargo.

The shortness of the season and the great distance to market, make it difficult to perform more than one trip. Some of the English vessels, however, make two.

In the Summer the natives are wholly employed in catching codfish, which are purchased by the resident agents of large London and Jersey companies. The condition of the people has been very much improved since the date of the Reciprocity Treaty. Heretofore they have been wholly dependent upon English capitalists for a market. They were compelled to receive whatever they could get for their fish, and to pay the highest prices for everything in return, and a system little better than Peonage prevailed, which placed them entirely at the mercy of their employers. They can now buy their flour and other necessaries at prices one-third less than heretofore. Some of the old houses however, still continue to charge at the rate of $10 per barrel for pork, 60 cents per gallon for molasses, $12 per barrel for a cheap article of flour, and $4 per hhd. for salt.

There is at Jerseyman's Harbor a large Jersey firm whose trade amounted the last year to 24,000 quintals. There are also London firms at Harbor Britain, at La Poile, Rose Blanc and other places, which do an extensive business. They each own a fleet of little schooners, of 30 to 40 tons each, which they send along the coast to collect the fish.

The fishermen live in little clusters of log huts along the shore, rearing their children to the same business. In every boat one or more boys may be seen, and at the age of ten years they become very expert fishermen. The women, also, share the labors of their husbands, and it is not uncommon to see fishing boats wholly *manned* by women, catching codfish, at a distance of many miles from the land. They are chiefly employed, however, in drying the fish upon flakes, and packing them away for market in the West Indies or Brazil. These people are not generally very highly educated; multitudes cannot read or write. They confide implicitly in the more intelligent tradesmen in matters of business and accounts. They are very hospitable, and when oppor unity offers, send their children to school, and honor the Church. They are mostly inclined to the Protestant Episcopal or the Catholic Church.

The weather at Fortune Bay has been quite as cold as usual this season, the thermometer ranging at zero. On the 27th of January it was 27° below at Harbor Britain. Ice formed around the vessels, and those arriving in port lately were so covered with it that their hulls could scarcely be seen. In crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence Capt. BUTLER'S vessel was so loaded with ice that he had to keep his crew busy in breaking it off with hand-spikes.

SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.—The small-pox has carried off an average of 18 persons per week in this City, so far this year. From the weekly reports of the City Inspector, it appears that the number of deaths per week from this cause, for two months past, have been as follows:

Jan. 2 to Jan. 9	15	Feb. 6 to Feb. 13	21
Jan. 9 to Jan. 16	23	Feb. 13 to Feb. 20	24
Jan. 16 to Jan. 23	17	Feb. 20 to Feb. 27	21
Jan. 23 to Jan. 30	9	Feb. 27 to March 6	18
Jan. 30 to Feb. 6	14		
Total			162

In 1855 there were 107 deaths from small-pox; in 1856, 386; in 1857, 438. During the last 53 years there have been 8,941 deaths from this cause, 4,506, or more than half of which, occurred within the last 10 years. There have been full 50,000 cases in the City within the last 11 years. The mortality from this disease being less than 1 in 10 cases, it is safe to state that there have been at least 1,620 cases in the City since the beginning of the New-Year.

The Trial of Hiram Cole for Wife-Murder.

The evidence for the prosecution, in the case of HIRAM COLE, indicted in Genaga County, O., for the murder of his wife ADELIA, by poison, makes up a strong array against the prisoner. The points which the prosecution proposes to establish are as follows: That ADELIA COLE came to her death, Sept. 9 last, by poison, administered to her by her husband, the said HIRAM COLE. That arsenic had been administered to the deceased but a few days previous to her death. That the symptoms attending the death indicate that strychnine was administered to her. That the motive for this act on the part of COLE is disclosed by his personal history for the past two or three years. That during the most of that time he has been living in adulterous connection with AUGUSTA WHEELER, first in Canada, and subsequently in Garrettsville, in this State, where she passed as the wife of COLE. That said AUGUSTA WHEELER left Garrettsville for Canada, to visit her relations, in July last, with the design of returning in five or six weeks. That about Aug. 3 last the said ADELIA COLE came to Chagrin Falls, where her husband, the defendant, then lived. That about that time he procured a vial of laudanum, and mixed it with a quantity of arsenic. That this mixture was kept in the lodging-room of COLE, and resembled a vial of medicine also kept there, used by his wife. That on Sept. 8 COLE took his wife to his uncle's in Bainbridge, she taking her medicine along at his special suggestion. That he stood by, and saw her take it from the drawer where it was kept, and saw what she was doing.

DR. SHEPHERD, family physician to the COLES, testified that her symptoms indicated death by poison—probably laudanum and arsenic. He saw COLE attending upon his wife. At one time (witness added) she looked up at him and said, "Oh, Hiram, you don't care for me." I thought singular she did not get a response. It is usual for women to say to their husband such things, thinking they have not sympathy in their distress.

The trial is in progress.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WIFE.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. BARNES, residing on Eighth-street, near Federal, shot herself through the heart with a revolver. She and her husband, JAMES BARNES, had only been married about four or five months. The parties did not live happily in consequence of a rumor being circulated in regard to a former intimacy of one of the couple. Yesterday the wife got a revolver from a closet, went up to the bed-room where her husband was sleeping, and informed him that a man down stairs was waiting to see him. The husband went down. He had scarcely reached the lower apartment before the report of a pistol startled all in the house. He and the visitor ran up stairs, and found Mrs. BARNES lying on the floor, the pistol still grasped in her right hand. The ball had penetrated her heart. She was dead. The husband, on beholding her lifeless form, became frantic, and great fears were entertained by his friends that he would also commit the work of self-destruction. Until recently, Mr. B. was employed in the blacksmith shop of Messrs. MERRICK & SON'S foundry. A short time since he started a liquor store, in Eighth-street, near Federal, the scene of the terrible tragedy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 5th.*

A ROMANTIC GIPSEY STORY.—A story is afloat that some gossip has been occasioned in Cumberland county, Penn., by the following circumstances: Mr. GEORGE FRY, of Shippensburg, married a gipsy girl, belonging to a gang who were haunting the neighborhood, about three years ago. The gipsey girl's father was so enraged at this that he kidnapped her and sent her to parts unknown. Mr. FRY mourned her loss two years, and then married again. But, says the Shippensburg *News*: Last week Mr. FRY'S *first wife*—his Gipsy wife—in company with "GEORGE FRY the second," arrived in this place in search of him! By the assistance of Officer SHADE, she was successful in finding him. Limited space forbids us from entering into details, at this time, of the excruciating suffering Mrs. FRY had undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. FRY'S second wife was "a widow," that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c. What the *finale* of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 8.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-York	M.	E.	30°az	Snowing—bar. 29.79
Boston, Mass	A. M.	N.	25°az	Clear.
Sackville, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	15°az	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	14°az	Cloudy.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N.	22°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	N. N. W	18°az	Clear.
Washington	A. M.	N. E.	28°az	Snowing.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. E.	28°az	Storm portending.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	N. W.	12°az	—
Brattleboro', Vt	A. M.	N. W.	5°bs	—
W'te Riv June.	A. M.	N.	8°bs	Clear.
Malone, N. Y.	A. M.	—	3°bs	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	—	10°bs	Clear.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	E.	6°az	Cloudy.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	S.	12°az	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	29°az	Clear.
Quebec, Up t'n	A. M.	S.	5°az	—
Quebec L'r t'n	A. M.	S.	9°az	—
Albany, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	29°az	Clear and pleasant.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	13°az	Clear.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	—	12°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	24°az	Heavy snow—b. 29
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	35°az	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	32°az	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	30°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	30°az	Clear.
Fr'e du Chien	A. M.	N. W	30°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	38°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	32°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	—	30°az	—
Fon du Lac	A. N.	—	4°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	4°az	Clear.
St. Louis	A. M.	—	44°az	Pleasant.
Detroit, Mich	A. M.	—	34°az	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	32°az	Cloudy.
Hornellsville	P. M.	N. W.	23°az	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	24°az	—
Fort Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Mild and snowing.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	—	24°az	Snowing hard.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	1°az	Cloudy.
New-York	8P.M	S. E.	22°az	Snowing.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. E.	22°az	Snowing hard,
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	26°az	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass	7P.M.	N. E.	27°az	Snowing.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	E.	30°az	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me.	P. M.	S. W.	29°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	26°az	Clear.
Stoyestown, Pa	P. M.	N. W.	16°bs	One inch.
Bedford, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	21°az	1½ inch snow.
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	26°az	1½ inch snow.
Carlisle, Pa.	P. M.	—	24°az	Snowing.
Altoona, Pa.	P. M.	—	40°az	Clear and pleasant.
Chambersburg	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy, snow 1¼in.
Lancaster, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	22°az	Cloudy. snow 6 in.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. E.	23½	Cloudy.
Washington	9P.M.	—	29°az	Calm and overcast.
New-York	10 P.	S. E.	24°az	Calm and cloudy.
Boston, Mass	E. M.	N. E.	32°as	Snowing.
Chatham	P. M.	N. E.	—	Snowing.
Baltimore, Md.	P. M.	—	—	Snowing.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Company, Paris, from Feb. 4 to Feb. 18, 1858: W. M. Tileston, S. Whitney, Jas. Fowler, D. Stewart, W. H. Heydecker, E. Henriques, S. F. Attiffe, J. S. Kendall, N. F. Miller, T. M. Ingraham, M. D., Geo. Dickey, Dr. F. C. Stewart and family, C. P. Cranch and E. Jarrassay, New-York; G. F. Adams and A. de Peyster, Mass.; G. T. Simpson, J. W. Evans, S. H. Jones and D. Garver, Penn.; S. M. Sargent, W. E. Johnson, M. D., and Dr. J. M. Stewart, Ohio; John Sewell, La.; J. D. Kremelberg, Md.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the correspondent of the London *Times* in China, whose graphic letters have been read with so much interest, is coming home, unable to stand the climate any longer. Mr. Fillmore, a very able gentleman of the *Times* staff, who has just returned from special service in America, succeeds him

A beggar was lately arrested in the town of Bognor, Eng., who had upon his person specie to the amount of $40, and was wearing three shirts, three waistcoats, three pairs of trousers, one jacket, one coat, one neck-tie, and a large wrapper, and had several other shirts and stockings in his pack.

It is stated that Lablache was very desirous, during the latter years of his life, of visiting the United States, but his dread of steamboats overcame his inclinations. He was even dismayed at the idea of crossing the Straits of Dover.

It is reported that Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has been appointed Midshipman in the *Euryalus*, a 51 screw frigate, now getting ready for a three years' cruise.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, it is said, with the intention of taking up her permanent residence there—and, possibly, of singing in public.

Mr. Oliver Johnson has become principal editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*; Mr. S. H. Gay, the former editor, having retired from the paper.

Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina, is prostrated by severe illness.

Col. Benton is preparing a life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons.

The Recent Fight Between the Arapah o and the Pawnee Indians.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Westport, gives the following interesting information gained from a Mr. KITCHEN, who recently came through from New-Mexico:

At the lower Cimarone Spring he met a large war force of Camanches. A long Indian talk ensued. They expressed the best feelings for the white brother. Said they had heard there would be a heap of cattle carried on by the white man across the Plains next season. So far as their people were concerned, the trains would not be disturbed, neither would any demands ever be made again upon the white people. If the Great Father chose to send them on presents, they would gratefully receive them, but would not think hard if they were neglected.

What seems to have softened down these Indians was, that they had heard much "big talk" about the white solders going to wipe out the Mormons.

Coming on the Arkansas River, and when within fifteen miles of Pawnee Fork, he suddenly met about 250 Arapahoe warriors, all armed with lance gun and pistol. Never were Indians better equipped. He was ordered to halt, which he did with dispatch. STORM, the Chief, with a few chosen, gathered around on the ground, lit the calumet, KITCHEN in their midst, and then talked *à la* savage. STORM related that he had just had a big fight with the Pawnees on Pawnee Fork, the day before. The contest was a bloody one. Ten Pawnees were killed, some taken prisoners, and almost every one who escaped was wounded. Ten bleeding scalps were displayed by STORM to prove his assertion. STORM also displayed a letter written by WM. BENT, a trader, in which he was indorsed as a popular and brave Indian in the Arapahoe tribe, worthy of the bounty of travelers.

Mr. KITCHEN was thus politely compelled to release himself of a great part of his provisions. He was then permitted to pass on. That night he camped at Pawnee Fork. Some of the boys, in hunting wood to build the camp fire, found many dead horses lying about, dreadfully gashed, and also picked up two Pawnee Indian hands that had been lopped off in the fight. It was the battle-ground described by STORM.

Mr. KITCHEN found in the Little Arkansas River further on, ten dead Pawnee bodies. Some of them were submerged in the water, and lifelike; others on the verge were in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed they were killed by the Kaws.

The weather from New-Mexico to Pawnee Fork was Summer-like—from thence to this point cold, snowy and extremely disagreeable, but lost no mules.

CLERICAL SCANDAL IN BELGIUM.—A Brussels letter says: A trial is at this moment in process before the Criminal Court which causes unusual excitement, above all among the clergy. The defendant in the case is an ex-vicar of St. Gudule, now chaplain to the hospitals at Malines, and the plaintiff is a "*rentier*" of respectability. The details and correspondence are of such an immoral character that the bench moved for trial with closed doors, so reporters are of course excluded. Enough has filtered abroad, however, to place the facts and all their ramifications, in which several ladies are said to be more or less compromised, in the most scandalous light. It is known and admitted that the defendant had long employed the confessional for purposes of seduction, and for carrying on illicit correspondences. In this instance, the plaintiff, assisted by the police, seized his wife and the defendant just as they had seated themselves in a hack cab, and both were conveyed to prison.

Notice.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscribers have been appointed general agents of the New-York Wire-Railing Company, for the sale of their manufactures consisting of
COMPOSITE IRON RAILINGS
WIRE RAILINGS,
CAST IRON RAILINGS,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE,
GENERAL FOUNDRY WORK, &c.,
And that they are prepared to furnish orders promptly. The New-York Wire-Railing Company are now making large additions to their work-shops, so as to meet the increasing demands for their manufactures.
RUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
March 1, 1858. No. 312 Broadway.

Rates Reduced.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

To		
	Augusta,	Macon,
	Montgomery,	Columbus,
	Nashville,	Memphis,
	Mobile,	Knoxville,

And all the principal places throughout Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Dr. Hunting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. F. L. FARMERTON, Sole Agent, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters, No. 396 Bowery (formerly Cantrell's,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept. Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at J. B. MILLER'S Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 396 Bowery.

The Meralline Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FAITH—RUSHTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. GEORGE FAITH to Miss HANNAH M. RUSHTON, daughter of Benjamin G. and Harriet E. Rushton, of Lyme, Huron Co., Ohio, formerly of New-York,

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, of consumption, Mr. ROBERT E. DAVIS, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at his late residence, No. 203 West 15th st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7¾ o'clock. His remains will be taken on the following morning to Remsen, Oneida Co., for interment.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, March 7, TITUS BURGESS, in the 26th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 820 Broome st.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Andrew Wright.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st st.

HALL.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, at 10 A. M., EDWARD G. HALL, aged 4 months, son of Edward and Margaret Hall.
The funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., from the residence of his uncle Chas Blake, No. 304 Pearl-st. Relatives and friends, and the member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 143, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend.
Sleep sweetly, precious babe,
Thy Saviour's called thee home;
In the beautiful spirit land
Thou evermore shalt roam.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, Mrs. FREELOVE CHAPIN.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 342 Bleecker st., without further notice.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, WILLIS RAYMOND, infant son of Dr. Wm. A. and Sarah D. Bronson.

BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, at 5 o'clock A. M., CHARLES THORP BANTA, aged 3 years and 9 months, youngest child of William and Nancy E. Banta.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 10th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of William Banta, No. 117 9th-av.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, in the 24th year of his age, SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
His friends, and those of his father, John Campell, and of his grandfather, Dr. John Augustine Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, without further invitation.

BURKE.—In this City, on Monday evening March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BURKE, of St. John, N. B.
His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAVERSTICK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 6 after a protracted illness, FREDERICK J. HAVERSTICK of the firm of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, in the 35th year of his age.
The friends are respectfully invited to attend

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 42x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large store-house, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 100, 53d st. 8th av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38, lot 50 fee; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 36th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Also, that beautiful three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHED house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house, No. 192 West 36th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $8,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to R. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements. House about 22 feet by 60, and a conservatory extending 8 feet; newly papered and painted throughout. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 60 East 29th-st. Furniture for sale if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high-stoop house No 45 West 24th-st., near Madison-square; 21x55 feet all the way up, lot 98:9; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Price $14,000; $10,000 may remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 208 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York Times Office.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st., best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 22 Charles st., (Washington-place,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 22x40; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 269 Henry-st., house 25x44, two story and attic, basement and under-cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25x90. Furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 156 Nassau-st.

BUILDING LOTS, WITH A LIBERAL building loan, for sale, in Brooklyn; suitable for general class of houses, being well situated on Hicks st., and in a good neighborhood. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front room.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Norwalk, Ct., in sight of and but a few rods from the New-York and New Haven Railroad depot. The house is modern built, convenient size in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is sightly having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber at Danbury. AVONY B. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. depot, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and outbuildings; also small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

GENEVA.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the village of Geneva, elegibly situated on the banks of Seneca Lake. The premises comprise nearly three acres of land, with a garden and orchard of excellent fruit. The house is commodious and convenient, with gas in every room. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for property in New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c., and 3¾ acres land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c. Situated in the town of Westport, Connecticut one mile from the railroad depot. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 82 Front-st., office, up stairs.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A NEAT two-story house, with a parlor and two bedrooms on first floor, two small and two large bedrooms on second floor, a large basement room, kitchen, with range, &c.; stable, carriage house, plenty cherries and grapes, ice on premises, a boat and bath house on beach; five minutes' walk south of depot; rent moderate. Address P. S. BROWN, Rye, N. Y. Possession April 1.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD, Conn., very pleasantly located opposite St. John's-square, and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood-house; ground 70x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from depot; rent $150; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., adjoining, at Stamford.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—The country seat of the late James Harrison situate on Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., about a mile and a half from the ferries, combining all the advantages of a City and country residence. For particulars apply to W. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 135 acres in the village of Jamaica, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, in first rate order. Inquire of RUSSELL S. SMITH, No. 51 Exchange place, New-York, or of JOHN ARASON, at the railroad depot, Jamaica.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore Clifton; one is on the Livingston place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood in the bounds of Grand-st., Bowery, 7th-st., and East River, the second floor of a house with modern improvements, (particularly water,) by three persons, man, wife, and little girl four years old; would take possession the last week in April. Address TENANT, for three days, at Times office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE A THREE OR four story dwelling-house, with the modern improvements, situated between 10th and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address, for three days, A. T. Z., Box No. 4,515 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE UPPER PART OF A house wanted, four or five rooms, for a small American family; above 8th st. preferred. Address, stating terms &c. when possession can be had, S. M., Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, below 2 th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address W., Box No. 2,243.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 15-FEET front, brown-stone, 5-story English-basement dwelling, No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers, and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 260 5th-av., or No. 26 Pear-st. of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE 4-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 159 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, THE second floor of a house in Abingdon-place near the 8th-av., consisting of a front and back room, hall, bedroom, pantries, privilege in bath room, also front basement, privilege in sub-cellar, gas and fixtures in each room. Apply at No. 216 Washington-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1 350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 27th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No 64 East 22d-st.—3-story, Croton and gas in each story, 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 10 o'clock. Rent $1 000 to a private family only.

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK house with modern improvements, for $600 per annum, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture for $1,000, which cost over 50 per cent. more. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No. 320 4th st., west of and near Broadway. The gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished. To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS 185 and 187 East 26th-st., with desirable gardens in front. If not sold immediately will be rented reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HALLIDAY, No. 160 Lexington-av., from 6 until 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling-house No. 55 Laight-st., has sub cellar, gas, Croton water, &c., and was put in complete order, and painted inside and out last Spring. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st., or to W. C. MILLER, at No. 53 Laight-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements, No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $800 for present ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST., BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE first-class houses No 93 Montague place, No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 250 FULTON-STREET, opposite Washington Market; terms made satisfactory to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 86 West 24th-st., near 6th av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 159 Canal st., corner Bowery

TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The lower part of a modern house, with gas, bath, &c., in 3d-st., near 2d av. Rent $400. Furniture as good as new, and a bargain. Address S. T., Times office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR ENTIRE OF A 3-story house, No. 126 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancey; the apartments consist of 5 rooms and will be let for $250 to a small family

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos 305 and 307 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 159 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, fine cellar, &c. Rent $225. Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2 275 Post-Office.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No 52 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER No, 82 Broadway

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 234 Front st. Apply at S. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 58th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 198 Mercer-st.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO 83 STANTON-ST., NEAR Bowery, front basement, two parlors, one bedroom, one pantry, bath room, all on first floor; one room and bedroom on third floor. Rent $280.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRTIETH-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No 143 Hudson-st. (fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th av.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 188 and 192 Centre-st., corner Hester.

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GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES,—
Ladies' Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets,
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings,
Pure Gold Wedding Rings,
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains,
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
Gold Pencils and Pens,
Gold Thimbles and Lockets,
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 114 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BALLOWS, No. 48 Marion-st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES, 3 miles north of Trumansburg, in the County of Seneca, N. Y., situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake, having a very commanding view of the same. There are on the premises a large two-story house, good barn and shed, all in good repair; a large orchard of good fruit, and a never failing spring of water near the door. The farm gently slopes to the east without hill or dale, and not a rod of waste land on the premises. Possession given the 1st April, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or of ORVIS PAGE, Trumansburg, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 85 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

EMBARRASSMENT.—A VERY VALUABLE farm in Central New-York worth $8,000, mortgaged for $3,000, must be sold immediately, at the owner, in consequence of a bad speculation. has been unable to pay the interest till it is considerably behind and a collection is about to be forced. Nothing is required out the interest. Will be traded for any kind of desirable City property. The best trade offered must be taken, and soon. Address OWNER, Times office

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

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Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by

THIAHERO,

Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.

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Importers of BUESON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Richly finished with round corners, rich, brilliant tone, handsomely lined with satinwood and white holly, rich inlaid plate, grand circular scale, grand diagonal bar and wrest-brace, made by one of the best City makers, with full warrantee; in use a short time, and good as new, and cost $350; will be sold for $225, if sold by May be fully tested. Apply at No 70 Washington-st., near Front Brooklyn, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. N. B.—Inducements for cash. Five minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries.

$130—THE GREATEST BARGAIN TO BE FOUND.—A handsome 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished with round corners, City made, contains all the modern improvements, superior tone, in perfect order, and is a bargain rarely to be found. Can be seen and examined at the Furniture Packing Establishment, in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. N. B.—Will be sold for the above price, if applied for immediately.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $75, $90, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¾ octaves, in elegant cases at $210 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New York pianos lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $185, cash. T. S. BERRY.
No. 485 Broadway corner Grand st., Marble Building.

$175 WILL PURCHASE A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, round and gothic corners, City maker of well known responsibility, originally cost $500 as good as new in perfect order, splendid tone, patent tube. Must be sold for the above amount, as the family has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, PRICE $195, splendid 7 octave piano-forte, large round corners, full, rich tone, scalloped keys, celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new, beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 186 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, carved desk, made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago, full iron frame all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music, with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 1d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Purchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS',
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

$1,200.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount is wanted by the Allegheny Co. to act as agent during their busy time through California. A business reason. Address W. H. O., Times Office, with real name, stating where an interview can be had.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

STEAMBOAT WANTED—OF 120 OR 140 FEET on keel, and suitable for freight and passengers. Address H. Box No. 2,714, Post-Office, giving name of boat and where she may be seen. Without this information no notice will be taken of applications.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HARP & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., New York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

ANY PERSON HAVING A RESPECTABLE cash business and wishing to dispose of the same for a reasonable compensation, may address L. P. H., Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AN ESTABLISHED respectable cash business that pays large profits. Address H. L. P., Times office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSIness, with a cash capital of $8 000 or $7,000. Location good of long standing. Address M. S., Times office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON. NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD B. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD B. MANN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. BUCK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No. 11 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, corner of Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau st.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER FOR the sale of real estate, stocks bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 10, at 10½ o'clock the entire magnificent furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that everything should be sold and removed by Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at which time the house will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF

Three splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet, all in perfect order; richly covered centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; a solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano forte; French music cabinet, tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE

Marble top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, card table, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China tubs and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large many other articles not mentioned.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST.,

for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 38 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep, built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner and iron rafters and roof. The title indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 850 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the new and private mansion, No 948 West 23d st., near 8th-av. and Jordon Terrace, on THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith subjoined

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood mantle and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 358.433 20
Average amount of Specie	2,198,601 07
Average amount of Circulation	265,191 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,571,451 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$755,291 00
Average amount of Specie	110,203 00
Average amount of Circulation	64,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	367,446 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,715 00
Average amount of Specie	50,754 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	23,968 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$1,149,647 55
Average amount of Specie		3,313,843 44
Notes Late Bank of America	$24,436	
Average amount of Circulation	57,943	80,479 00
Average amount of Deposits		5,698 489 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 3658:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,246,190 59
Average amount of Specie	3,568,525 33
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,791,278 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,819 58
Average amount of Specie	343,197 04
Average amount of Circulation	91,917 80
Average amount of Deposits	1,014,343 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,576,818 08
Average amount of Specie	1,004,881 98
Average amount of Circulation	345,225 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,946,142 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,581,903 30
Average amount of Specie	309,870 91
Average amount of Circulation	84,418 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,400,737 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,506,363 00
Average amount of Specie	985,146 00
Average amount of Circulation	157,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,482,998 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,364,876 74
Average amount of Specie	1,397,916 70
Average amount of Circulation	299,283 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,5 9,066 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,005,691 82
Average amount of Specie	474,553 74
Average amount of Circulation	234,993 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,409 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$235,131 69
Average amount of Specie	37,112 32
Average amount of Circulation	86,523 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,2 ,2 5

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,368,462 03
Average amount of Specie	242,326 85
Average amount of Circulation	173,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	937,644 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,540 26
Average amount of Specie	73,142 25
Average amount of Circulation	101,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	248,210 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,770,903 00
Average amount of Specie	987,857 00
Average amount of Circulation	271,518 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,238,765 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JOHN OSCAR HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,694 66
Average amount of Specie	121,226 90
Average amount of Circulation	151,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	490,090 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,580,808 44
Average amount of Specie	908,418 82
Average amount of Circulation	16,906 08
Average amount of Deposits	1,807,444 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,839,583 51
Average amount of Specie	873,879 67
Average amount of Circulation	106,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,476,134 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,248,097 87
Average amount of Specie	337,143 82
Average amount of Circulation	108,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,346,034 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of March, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,407,420 33
Average amount of Specie	337,763 86
Average amount of Circulation	117,627 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,281,725 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$610,195 99
Average amount of Specie	61,723 60
Average amount of Circulation	116,461 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,133 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$273,039 82
Average amount of Specie	40,951 43
Average amount of Circulation	13,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	62 120 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of March, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,302,074 96
Average amount of Specie	276,668 80
Average amount of Circulation	79,424 00
Average amount of Deposits	882,173 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,241,120 50
Average amount of Specie	373,464 33
Average amount of Circulation	1e6,274 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,372,749 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. T. COBB, Vice-President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. T. COBB, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$739,520 96
Average amount of Specie	208,567 37
Average amount of Circulation	43,943 00
Average amount of Deposits	698,440 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,791,341 96
Average amount of Specie	377,639 20
Average amount of Circulation	198,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,434,073 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. B. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,141,287 86
Average amount of Specie	1,292,434 29
Average amount of Circulation	325,409 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,472 449 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$803,943 12
Average amount of Specie	152,062 44
Average amount of Circulation	96,659 00
Average amount of Deposits	560,801 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,522,933 81
Average amount of Specie	226,347 51
Average amount of Circulation	165,888 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,040,414 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,397,546 82
Average amount of Specie	1,148,253 25
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	268,331 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,394,597 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$475,074 46
Average amount of Specie	89,117 38
Average amount of Circulation	14,436 00
Average amount of Deposits	129,309 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$674,335 21
Average amount of Specie	99,112 95
Average amount of Circulation	9 ,823 00
Average amount of Deposits	447,913 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,'09,168 84
Average amount of Specie	2,577,095 56
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	197,116 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,2 2,049 48

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,883,927 03
Average amount of Specie	464,518 35
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	110,536 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,377,589 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,269,963 68
Average amount of Specie	1,639,194 73
Average amount of Circulation	219,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,4 9,032 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,251,866 33
Average amount of Specie	308,035 15
Average amount of Circulation	94,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	959,762 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,372,442 17
Average amount of Specie	282,335 75
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	115,748 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,285,365 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$309,503 77
Average amount of Specie	38,144 01
Average amount of Circulation	72,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	219,768 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,726 40
Average amount of Specie	51,529 80
Average amount of Circulation	70,546 00
Average amount of Deposits	114,944 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$264,650 44
Average amount of Specie	22,926 03
Average amount of Circulation	94,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	227,526 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,151 05
Average amount of Specie	311,836 71
Average amount of Circulation	82,932 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,106,966 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$487,609 75
Average amount of Specie	89,494 78
Average amount of Circulation	99 487 50
Average amount of Deposits	3 8 187 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$897,595 81
Average amount of Specie	175,914 59
Average amount of Circulation	132,762 00
Average amount of Deposits	7 7,265 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,852,280 27
Average amount of Specie	918,325 67
Average amount of Circulation	180,42 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,352 07 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858
JOHN OSCAR HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$495,237 96
Average amount of Specie	122,347 01
Average amount of Circulation	86,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	383,913 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,994,5 6 79
Average amount of Specie	861,771 14
Average amount of Circulation	79,229 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,639,341 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$939,833 15
Average amount of Specie	191,299 52
Average amount of Circulation	95,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	570,398 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,007,630 95
Average amount of Specie	241,469 57
Average amount of Circulation	144,7 2 00
Average amount of Deposits	647,630 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,336,887 00
Average amount of Specie	876,318 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,011 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,834,523 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,195 61
Average amount of Specie	328,409 22
Average amount of Circulation	245,045 00
Average amount of Deposits	719,338 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,134,383 90
Average amount of Specie	519,759 41
Average amount of Circulation	35,827 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,882,071 99

City and County of New York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,153,885 93
Average amount of Specie	670,997 76
Average amount of Circulation	177,106 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,712,640 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Frauds Reports on the Fifty-second-street Case, and that of Henry Erben, Adopted—Stopping the Pay of the Metropolitan Police.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor inclosing copies of two bills presented in Congress by Hon. John B. Haskin—one for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten-Duyvel Creek, and the other to remove obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, East River. They have been read twice, and the Mayor urges the Common Council to adopt some measures in aid of their passage.

THE KEYS OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Alderman MURRAY offered a resolution to the effect that the Mayor be respectfully directed to deliver to Charles TURNER the keys of the Street Commissioner's Office, books, papers, &c., in accordance with the late decision of the Supreme Court.

Alderman TUCKER objected to any interference in the matter, as the parties themselves had agreed to await the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Alderman TOOMEY thought it incumbent upon the Board to adopt the resolution, but, after some debate, it was withdrawn.

STOPPING THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

Alderman MURRAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take immediate measures, by injunction or otherwise, to restrain the Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners from paying any moneys whatever to the persons appointed or employed by such Commissioners, since the passage of the act organizing such Board of Commissioners, other than the five patrolmen that they were, by resolution of the Supervisors, authorized to appoint.

After some debate the resolution was adopted, by a vote of 9 to 7.

THE FIFTY SECOND-STREET FRAUD.

The special order (the report on the Fifty-second-street fraud) was called up by Alderman BOOLE, who desired that it should be postponed to Thursday next, as there would probably be some debate, and he, with others, had an engagement with the Turk.

The President stated that there was a communication from Mr. Terrence Farley in relation to the matter. It was argued that as Mr. Farley was one of the parties charged with fraud in the report, it should be read, which was done. In the communication Mr. Farley stated that the parties charged with frauds had not been called upon for explanations; that the contract was made before the new law came into effect; that the Committee were mistaken in saying that the work was done before the contract was made. In relation to the loss of the Assessment roll, he believed it was last seen in the hands of some of the property owners, who were copying it, and he thought that might account for the loss, because if the assessment roll was lost, there would be difficulty in dividing the expense of the improvement among the property owners.

The report in the case was adopted, and Mr. Farley's communication was laid on the table.

HENRY ERBEN'S $9,000.

The Committee reported in the case of Henry Erben, charged with having illegally drawn $9,000 from the City Treasury. The facts of the case have been published. The Committee reported that they were proven beyond doubt, and recommended that the Corporation Counsel be authorized to proceed against Mr. Erben immediately for the recovery of the money. They also remark that had not Mr. Erben's reputation for honesty been beyond suspicion by his friends, to the time of the transaction named, they could arrive at no other conclusion than that he had received the money with a full knowledge that he was not entitled to it. They state also that they visited the Comptroller's Office and endeavored to find who drew the warrant, but they could not find the voucher; and the Clerk stated that possibly there might not have been a voucher, as Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the office—a circumstance which the Committee regarded as another instance of misplaced confidence. In conclusion the Committee recommended that some action should be taken to insure the safety of the public books, documents and valuable papers. They state that, with the exception of the Croton Department, the books, &c., are in very bad and very unsafe condition. They recommended the abolition of the Heads of Departments system, and that while the ordinance should provide that duplicate copies of all important papers should be made, persons should be appointed to see to their safe keeping. The report was adopted unanimously.

BUYING THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following was read and adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this State, asking the Common Council of this City to purchase the building known as the Crystal Palace, for the sum of $150,000. And

Whereas, By the terms of the lease made by the Corporation, and the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" in the year 1852, the said "Crystal Palace" is now the property of the City of New-York; therefore be it

Resolved, That the representatives from the City of New-York, in the Senate and Assembly be, and they are hereby requested to use their influence in opposition to the passage of the bill aforesaid.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, in their newly-fitted Chamber, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes having been read,

Councilman ACCALESIUS, upon a question of privileges, delivered some remarks upon the necessity of the avoidance of personalities, and generally upon the tax-levy, Comptroller FLAGG's department, and other unconnected topics.

After which a debate arose as to the best manner of determining the mode of the choice of seats.

The whole subject was laid on the table.

It was moved to call up the question.

Councilman DUNN was eager to avoid the discussion, and repeatedly moved the adjournment.

Ultimately it was determined that the members should take their seats by Senatorial Districts.

After which the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of February, to the 6th day of March, 1858: Men, 78; Women, 68; Boys, 173; Girls, 126: Total, 465*. Adults, 166; Children, 299; Males, 251; Females, 214; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Apoplexy	4	Inflam. of Stom'h	2
Asphyxia	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
Bleeding, Lungs	2	Intemperance	2
Bleeding, Womb	1	Killed or Mur'd	1
Bronchitis	10	Lock Jaw	1
Burned or scald	6	Lues Venerea	3
Cancer, Rectum	1	Malformation of	1
Casualties	2	Old Age	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Marasmus, Adult	1
Concus. of Brain	1	Marasmus, Infl.	25
Congestion	1	Measles	25
Cong. of Brain	6	Mumps	1
Cong. of Liver	1	Old Age	3
Cong. of Lungs	8	Palsy	1
Consumption	66	Parturition, Diff.	1
Convulsions, Infantile	38	Pleurisy	5
Conv'ns, Puerp'l	2	Premature Birth	3
Croup	19	Scrofula	2
Cynanche	3	Scurvy	1
Debility, Adult	1	Small-pox	18
Debility, Infant	12	Softening of the Brain	1
Delirium Trem	5	Spine, Dis. of	1
Diarrhœa	4	Stillborn	34
Dropsy	3	Teething	3
Dropsy in Head	9	Tumor, Abdomen	1
Dysentery	3	Varioloid	1
Enlargement of the Heart	2	Enlargement of the Liver	1
Epilepsy	2	Erysipelas	3
Fainting	1	Fever, Gastric	1
Fever, Intermit.	1	Fever, Puerperal	5
Fever, Remit'nt.	2	Fever, Scarlet	23
Fever, Typhoid	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Fever, Unknown	8	Heart, Dis. of	4
Heart, Disease of Valvular	2	Hernia	1
Hooping Cough	9	Inflam. Bladder	1
Inflam. Bowels	7	Inflam. of Brain	5
Inflam. Heart	1	Inflam. Kidneys	1
Inflam. of Lungs	40	Inflam. of Syno-vial Membrane	1

Total 465

* Decrease this week—38.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, March 6, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

DISHONEST PAWNBROKER'S CLERK.—Henry Magnus, sixteen years of age, for several weeks past employed as clerk by Henry Barnard, pawnbroker, at No. 21 Third-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing watches, shawls, sundry pieces of silk clothing, and other goods, to the value of $205. The accused confessed his crime, and said that he sold the articles to Morris Tiernan, who keeps a small dry-goods store at No. 66 West Broadway. On searching Tiernan's place a portion of the stolen goods was found. Tiernan was arrested and locked up by Justice BARNARD, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. The boy Magnus was committed as a witness.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—Two Irish boys, named Patrick Conway and Alexander Saires, were arrested yesterday, charged with burglary and attempted arson on the 1st of February, at the flour store of Messrs. Valentine & Sons, No. 82 Market-slip. The burglars, it will be remembered, after breaking into the place, attempted to blow up the safe, and failing in this, set fire to the premises and fled. The accused were taken before Justice BARNARD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and he committed them.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Thomas J. Hogan, of No. 41 Madison-street, was taken into custody yesterday, charged with stealing a wallet containing $60 from Patrick H. Fletcher, of No. 68 Roosevelt-street. A girl living in an adjoining building says she saw the accused enter Fletcher's bedroom, take the money from his pantaloons, and then leave. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Thomas and Catharine Sexton were arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Henry Heilman, grocer, at No. 353 Greenwich-street, and robbing him of his gold watch. The parties, it is alleged, had an altercation in the store, after which Mr. Heilman missed his watch. Officer Rollins, who arrested the accused, was badly beaten by them on their way to the Station-house, in their efforts to escape. Justice QUACKENBUSH, locked them up for examination.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—James McRabe and Wm. Walsh, young men boarding at No. 61 Crosby-street, were arrested yesterday charged with committing a rape upon Ann O'Neil, the servant girl at the place. The girl says she was sleeping on a lounge in the parlor when the accused came in, and after extreme violence, had criminal connection with her. They were taken before Justice BARNARD and committed.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The charge of an attempt at rape preferred by Caroline Hecht, of No. 281 Ninth-street, against Mr. Merdel Jacobs, was yesterday examined into by Justice OSBORN and dismissed.

Coroners' Inquests.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM ABORTION.—Coroner CONNERY was called yesterday to hold an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of ANN D. JOHNSON, a young woman, whose death is said to have been caused by an abortion produced upon her by a physician in West Broadway. A Jury was impanneled and several witnesses subpœnaed. An investigation will be had to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of MICHAEL SCHIFFLINGTON, an Irishman, 30 years of age, who was drowned in the dock foot of Forty-Seventh-street, North River. The deceased was employed on board the sloop *Mary Elizabeth*, lying at the foot of board the sloop *Mary Elizabeth*, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, and accidentally fell overboard. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

THE "HUNCHBACK" AT BARNUM'S.—The "Hunchback" was performed at Barnum's Museum last evening, in a manner that elicited the most rapturous applause. It is repeated to-night. This afternoon, the drama of "The Lost Son." To morrow, the elegant dramatization of Mrs SOUTHWORTH'S famous *Ledger* story of "The Bride of an Evening." That will create a sensation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Turkish Rear-Admiral and his suite visited GURNEY'S Photographic Palace of Art yesterday, and had their photographs taken. The Admiral seemed very much interested in the photographic process, and remarked that it was the first time that he ever sat for his picture. J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS takes her Benefit at this popular Theatre, and presents a fine bill of performance, consisting of four pieces, viz.: "The Wild Knight," "Cinder-Nelly," "Hawk the Highwayman," and "Yankee Heiress"—all the company, with the "Carlo Family," appearing.

Brooklyn City Items.

A three-story brick house, No. 45 Union-street, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by A. F. HADLEY, whose loss is $1,500, covered by insurance in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The basement story was occupied by J. C. HILL, boot and shoe dealer. The upper stories, where the fire originated, were not occupied. The rooms were a short time ago occupied by a mission school, and it is supposed that some of the mischievous boys who attended there kindled the fire.

A man named MORAN fell in a fit on Pacific-street, near Court, yesterday, and was seriously injured by the fall. The Police of the Third Precinct took him in charge and conveyed him to his residence. There they ascertained that his family were in destitute circumstances, and had been out of provisions and fuel for several days. They were provided for.

A well-dressed man, who signs his name G. CH. DULBER, made several ineffectual attempts to swindle store-keepers last week by means of worthless checks. The Police are after him.

A cool robbery was committed at the house of Mrs. MARY GILDERSLEEVE, corner of Tillary and Adams streets, Sunday afternoon. The family were absent at church. The girl in charge of the house absented herself for a few moments, and during this absence, a thief entered and stole $50 in money, and other property valued at $100 more.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer—before Judge LOTT and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS—will commence business to-day, when a Grand Jury will be impanneled. The March Term civil calendar will be taken up in the City Court, Judge CULVER, to-day.

Twenty persons were baptized in the Hanson-place M. E. Church on Sunday last, and about the same number were immersed at the First Baptist Church.

During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made about 60 arrests—equal to about one arrest for every three men on duty, and at a cost to the city of not much less than twenty dollars for each prisoner. Total cost for arresting 60 prisoners $1,200. During the same period of time, 49 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different stations.

Three divorces were granted in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last week, at Special Term, by Judge LOTT;—one only upon the application of the husband.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Relief Committee, of Jersey City, held their regular weekly meeting at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, with Mr. CHARLES FINK in the Chair. The sum of $41 was reported as the amount of collections since the last meeting, which makes $755,87 received since the organization of the Committee. The Treasurer reported that there was yet about $200 in his hands. Interesting statements were made relative to the condition of the poor of the city, from which it appeared that much good had been accomplished. The City Missionary, the almoner of the Committee, stated that he had assisted 211 families during the past week, being an increase of 124 over the previous week.

TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.—The Jersey City Common Council meet to-night in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of trying charges which have been preferred against members of the Police Department. The members to be placed on trial are Chief Haines and Officers Baum, Smith, Topping, Robinson and Murphy.

The Novel Shooting Match.

From the Louisville Journal.

It has been announced that Captain TRAVIS has accepted a wager to shoot, at three shots, three oranges, placed upon the head and hands of a boy. It is certainly a most remarkable feat, only equaled by that of the great WM. TELL, with his "cross-bow and arrow," shooting an apple off his son's head. It will require an extraordinary amount of coolness, nerve, judgment and precision even to make the attempt and much more to accomplish it successfully, as we are certain the Captain will do. Great steadiness of nerve and acute sight are required to thus delicately play with hair triggers, while aiming at an orange on the head of a gentle and confiding youth, who trusts his life to your keeping for the time being. When we reflect that the least tremor or movement of a muscle may be sufficient to cause a premature discharge, and that the deviation of the fraction of an inch from the precise aim might terminate fatally to this trusting lad, the feat appears as fearfully wonderful as it is certainly novel.

Capt. TRAVIS is a man of medium height, and size, and well formed. He has a mild blue eye, with a very earnest expression. In manner he is perfectly easy. With a high degree of suavity, he combines great coolness. He is the very man to execute what he proposes, possessing, as he does, all the requisites necessary to accomplish his aim and hit his object. The pistol which he intends to use in this trial shot is one made by MORGAN JAMES, of Utica, New-York, who has no superior in such workmanship. The oranges are each to be 2½ inches in diameter; one is placed on the top of his head, and one on the back of each hand, the arms being extended. In this position, at the distance of ten paces, or thirty feet, facing the shooter, and with no intervening object, Capt. JOHN TRAVIS proposes to hit each orange, and has only three shots to hit the three oranges. The feat is to be performed in this city in June next. The boy who is to support the oranges is ten years of age, and a bright and sprightly lad. He has every confidence in the ability of Capt. TRAVIS to hit each object, and has equally as much in his own nerve, which cannot be surpassed. He is now under daily training. The boy's feet are placed twelve inches apart and his hands upon his hips. The Captain shoots through the angle made by the bending of the arms and between the feet. This is done to accustom the boy to the firing, and, if possible, give him more confidence and make him feel at ease. From what we have seen, he possesses all the nerve requisite to the perfect accomplishment of this most extraordinary feat. The little fellow is a native of Louisville, and *his mother is always present during the practising. She is entirely satisfied that it will result in safety to her son.*

It strikes us that a mother who can consent to see her boy placed in such a position of danger as this for the sake of money, must be made of very different stuff from mothers generally. As the *Journal* says: "the deviation of the fraction of an inch from the precise aim, or the least tremor or movement of a muscle, would prove fatal to the trusting lad." We should like to know why such a performance as this—remarkable for nothing but its recklessness—is permitted to take place. Capt. TRAVIS might certainly find some mode of exhibiting his skill with the pistol, not quite so dangerous to the life of another as this. Suppose the lad should be killed—and the case is certainly supposable;—what would his mother and Capt. TRAVIS, and the community which suffers such proceeding to take place, think of the matter then?

Dr. Livingstone and the Resources of Africa.

A grand farewell banquet, previous to his departure for Africa, was given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, in London, on the 14th ult. Many distinguished personages, including scientific and literary men and members of Parliament, were present. Sir R. MURCHISON, President of the Royal Geographical Society, who occupied the Chair, announced that, on that very day, the Queen had granted Dr. LIVINGSTONE an interview, in the course of which she had expressed the highest wishes for his success, and had heartily wished him God speed. Her Majesty had also appointed Dr. LIVINGSTONE her Consul to the Portuguese colonies. The Doctor, in rising to return thanks for a toast drank to his success with the greatest enthusiasm, showed unmistakably how much he was affected by the reception he had met with. He said:

"When I was in Africa I could not but look forward with joyous anticipation to my arrival in my native land; but when I remember how I have been received, and when I reflect that I am now again returning to the scene of my former labors, I am at a loss how to express in words the feelings of my heart. [Loud cheers.] In former times, while I was performing what I considered to be my duty in Africa, I felt great pleasure in the work; and now, when I perceive that all eyes are directed to my future conduct, I feel as if I were laid under a load of obligations to do better than I have ever done as yet. [Loud cheers.] I expect to find for myself no large fortune in that country, [renewed cheers,] nor do I expect to explore any large portions of a new country, but I do hope to find through that part of the country which I have already explored a pathway by means of the river Zambesi which may lead to highlands where Europeans may form a settlement, and where, by opening up communication and establishing commercial intercourse with the natives of Africa, they may slowly but not the less surely impart to the people of that country the knowledge and the inestimable blessings of Christianity. [Loud cheers.] I am glad to have connected with me in this expedition my gallant friend, Captain BEDINGFIELD, [hear, hear,] who knows not only what African rivers are, but also what are African fevers. [A laugh.] With his aid I may be able to discover the principles of the river system of that great continent, and if I find that system to be what I think it is, I propose to establish a dépôt upon the Zambesi, and from that station more especially to examine into that river system, which, according to the statements of the natives, if discovered, would afford a pathway to the country beyond, where cotton, indigo and other raw material might be obtained to any amount. I am happy also in being accompanied by men experienced in geology, in botany, in art and in photography, who will bring back to England reports upon all those points which I alone have attempted to deal with, and very little means at my disposal. [Loud cheers.] The success—if I may call it success—[renewed cheering]—which has attended my former efforts to open up the country mainly depended upon my entering into the feelings and the wishes of the people of the interior of Africa. I found that the tribes in the interior of that country were just as anxious to have a part of the seaboard as I was to open a communication with the interior; and I am quite certain of obtaining the cooperation of those tribes in my next expedition. Should I succeed in my endeavor—should we be able to open a communication advantageous to ourselves with the natives of the interior of Africa, it would be our great duty to confer upon them those great benefits of Christianity which have been bestowed upon ourselves. [Cheers.] Let us not make the same mistake in Africa that we have made in India—[renewed cheering]—but let us take to that country our Christianity with us. [Cheers.] I confess that I am not sanguine enough to hope for any speedy result from this expedition, but I am sanguine as to its ultimate result. [Cheers.] I feel convinced that if we can establish a system of free labor in Africa it will have a most decided influence upon Slavery throughout the world. [Loud cheers.] Success, however, under Providence, depends upon us as Englishmen. I look upon Englishmen as perhaps the most freedom loving people in the world, and I think that the kindly feeling which has been displayed towards me since my return to my native land has arisen from the belief that my efforts might at some future time tend to put an end to the odious traffic in slaves. [Loud cheers.] England has, unfortunately, been compelled to obtain Cotton and other raw material from Slave States, [cheers,] and has thus been the mainstay and support of Slavery in America. Surely, then, it follows that if we can succeed in obtaining the raw material from other sources than from the Slave States of America, we should strike a heavy blow at the system of Slavery itself. [Loud cheers.] I do not wish to arouse expectations in connection with this expedition which may never be realized, but what I want to do is to get in the thin end of the wedge, [cheers,] and then I leave it to be driven home by English energy and English spirit. [Loud cheers.] I cannot express to you in adequate language the sense which I entertain of the kindness which I have received since my return to this country, but I can assure you that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of the way you have received me on the eve of my departure from my native land. [Cheers.] Reference has been made in language most kind to Mrs. LIVINGSTONE. [Cheers.] Now, it is scarcely fair to ask a man to praise his own wife—[laughter]—but I can only say that when I left her at the Cape, telling her that I should return in two years, and when it happened that I was absent four years and a half, I supposed that I should appear before her with a damaged character. [Laughter.] I was, however, forgiven. [Laughter and cheering.] My wife will accompany me in this expedition, and I believe will be most useful to me. She is familiar with the languages of South Africa, she is able to work, she is willing to endure, and she well knows that in that country one must put one's hand to everything. [Loud cheers.] In the country to which I am about to proceed she knows that the wife must be the maid-of-all-work within, while the husband must be the jack-of-all-trades without, and glad am I indeed that I am to be accompanied by my guardian angel. [Loud cheering.] Allow me now to say just one word in reference to our able Chairman; let me just tell you that I found a few days back an abstract from an address which he delivered to the Geographical Society in 1852, and which he had the impudence to send to me. [Loud laughter.] In that address my distinguished friend foreshadowed a great portion of those discoveries which I subsequently made—[laughter]—and all I can now say is that I hope he will not do the same thing again. [Laughter and long-continued applause.]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 8.

$1,000 U. States 6s, '85	103¼	26 Hudson River R. R.	36
3,500 Indiana St. 5s	85	50 do b10	36
28,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 90	89	100 do b15	36
8,000 Virginia 6s	94	75 do	35⅝
15,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅝	50 do b10	35⅝
60,000 do b30	84½	50 do b60	36
50,000 do	84⅝	225 do	35⅝
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	92	400 Harlem R. R.	14⅞
500 Cal. St. 7s, '75	92½	300 do b30	15
2,500 do	94	125 do	14⅝
4,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97¼	200 do b30	14⅝
3,500 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	91	100 Reading R. R	63⅛
3,000 K.RR.3d M.Bs, '83	83	100 do b30	63⅛
5,000 do	83½	400 do b30	64
2,000 do. 4th M. Bs '73	63	500 do	63⅜
1,000 do. Con.Bs.'71	56	200 do	63⅜
3,000 do. Con.Bs.'62	56	400 do	63⅛
2,000 do. 1st M. Bs.	100	300 do	63⅛
4,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	69	500 do	63⅛
1,000 Harlem 2d M. bs.	80½	200 do b60	63⅛
8,000 Mich.C. R. 8 pr.ct. 1st mg. S. F. con. bs.	102	100 do	63⅛
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	95	100 Harlem R.R. pref.	30½
20,000 do	95⅛	116 Mich. Cen. Rlt.	74⅛
6,000 Ill. Freeland bs.	91	50 do	74⅛
8,000 La C. & M. I. G. bs.	36½	21 do	74⅛
25 Phenix Bank	106	108 do	75
5 Bank State N. Y	104	200 do b30	75
37 do	104¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	30¾
20 do	104¼	200 do s60	30¾
10 Park Bank	96	142 do	30¾
236 Canton Co.	25⅝	245 do	30¾
219 Cary Imp. Co.	9½	200 do	30¾
100 do b10	9⅝	225 do b3	31
500 do b30	9⅝	100 do b10	31
200 do	9⅝	50 do b30	31⅛
10 do	9⅝	100 do	30⅞
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	113⅝	185 M. S. & N. Ia. p. f	88
50 Penn. Coal Co b60	78½	178 do	88⅛
100 do	78	60 do b10	88⅜
150 Cum. Coal Co	23¼	5 do	88¼
50 do b60	23½	20 do	88⅛
50 do	23½	106 Panama Railroad	100
100 do s30	23	15 Ill. Cen. Railroad	99¼
580 do	23	50 do	99¼
200 do	22⅞	88 do	99¼
75 Pac. Mail St. Co	70	435 do b3	100
250 do	71	100 Cleve C. & Chi. R. R.	97¼
225 do	72	10 Gal. & Chi. R. &	84⅜
100 do b30	72	40 do	94⅛
100 do	71½	20 do	94
35 do	71¾	464 Cleve. & To. R. R.	83
250 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	94½	150 do b30	83⅛
250 do	94¾	300 do	83⅜
100 do b30	94¾	300 do b60	83¼
100 do s10	94	300 do	82¾
475 do	94	150 do b10	83
350 do b10	94	100 do b30	83
500 do b30	94	200 do b20	83
150 do	93⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R	83⅜
450 Erie Railroad	35	200 do b10	87¼
500 do b10	35¼	50 do	87½
50 do b10	34⅞	100 do b60	87½
494 do c	34⅞	100 do b10	87⅛
150 do s30	34¾	150 do b30	87⅛
250 do b30	34⅞	50 do s10	87¼
50 do b30	35	50 do s10	87¼
150 do	34⅞	00 do s3	87
50 do	34⅞	150 Mill. & Miss. R	39
1126 do	34⅞	25 do	39¼
1500 do	34⅞	40 La Crosse & Mil. R.	18⅝
50 do b10	34⅝	450 do	10¼
20 Third-avenue RR.	96		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89	400 Harlem Railroad	14⅞
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	92	200 do b60	14⅞
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	100 do b15	14⅞
20 Pacific Mail St. Co	71	50 M.S. & N Ia. pf. st. b30	58⅜
80 do	71⅜	50 do b30	58⅜
100 do	72	50 do b15	58⅜
50 Cary Imp. Co.	9⅜	50 do	58
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93⅞	100 do s60	57½
360 do	93⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	30
108 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	39	200 do b30	30⅛
10 do	38⅝	100 do	30⅛
50 Erie Railroad b30	35⅝	100 do b10	30⅛
50 do b10	35⅝	25 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	86⅜
300 do	35⅝	50 do	86
100 do s30	33	150 do	85½
50 Hud. River R. R. b10	35	50 do	85¼
50 do	34⅝	100 do b3	86
150 do	34½	150 La Crosse & Mil. R.	10⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	74⅛	100 do s60	10⅜
50 do b30	75	400 do	10⅜

Reported Sales at Auction.

$2,000	Bexar County (Texas) 7s	Int. add. 21¾
$6,000	Racine & Miss. R. R. 1st Mort.	Int. add. 53
$10,000	North'n Ind. R. R. (Goshen line)	Int. add. 74⅜
$5,000	North'n Indiana R. R.	Int. add. 74⅜
$1,000	New-York Central Park 5s	Int. add. 92
$5,000	Indianapolis & Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add. 79¼
$5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add 97¾
$1 000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83⅜
$345	Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 87⅜
$1,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 10s	Int. add. 15
$1,000	La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R.7s	Int. add. 35½
$1,000	St. Louis City County 7s	Int. add. 80⅜
19 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	11
50 shares	N. Y., Providence and Boston Co	49
70 shares	Marine Bank	86
22 shares	Manhattan Bank	129¾
5 shares	National Bank	113
8 shares	Nassau Bank	98¾
10 shares	Mechanics' Bank	112½
15 shares	Merchants' Bank	111
30 shares	Williamsburg City Bank	106
10 shares	Harmony Fire Insurance Co	98¼
60 shares	St Nicholas Insurance Co	59¾
5 shares	Humboldt Fire Insurance Co	88¼
40 shares	New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	120
50 shares	Beekman Fire Insurance Co	114
31 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co	120¼
52 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co	120
10 shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co	121½
10 shares	Importers' and Traders' Bank	99½
84 shares	Bank of New-York	108
20 shares	Metropolitan Bank	104
100 shares	Bank of the Republic	115
100 shares	Williamsburg City Bank	105¼
168 shares	National Bank	110½
12 shares	St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	114
100 shares	La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	10¾

MONDAY, March 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, March 6, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Feb. 27:

Increase in Loans	$1,252,736
Increase in Specie	1,081,037
Increase in Circulation	323,845
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	650,476

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the operations of the week at the Clearing-House, which average $18,002,665 per day, the largest average since the crisis, though still $12,000,000 below the daily exchanges between the Banks this time last year. The following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Mar. 7, 1857.	Mar. 6, 1858.	Feb. 27, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$66,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,899,649	105,021,863	103,769,127
Specie	11,707,346	32,739,731	31,658,694
Circulation	8,465,697	6,854,604	6,530,759
Gross Deposits	95,858,222	90,382,446	87,386,361
Exchanged	30,963,280	18,002,665	15,657,056
Undrawn	64 894,942	72,379,781	71,729,305
In Sub-Treasury	15,189,303	2,996,696	3,420,961

The Statement shows a freer movement in Loans, though well based upon a further considerable accession to the Specie reserve, and an improved employment for circulation. The figure for Specie is the largest ever reported, being **$32,739,731.** The export demand this week will be trifling. The rates of Sterling Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday have further receded ¼ ℔ cent., and the business in first-class bills to-day is embraced in 108¼@109⅛ ℔ cent.; Francs, 5.17½@5.15. The Money market is without alteration from the previous ease of supply at moderate rates.

The *Europa's* private mail confirms generally the favorable view of financial affairs and the Cotton trade in England. The Liverpool Cotton people write even more *Bullish* than the American reports. The manufacturers at Manchester were feeling more confidence and receiving more orders from India and the Continent for Goods and Yarns. The news has stiffened Cotton here to-day, without, however, establishing any considerable advance. The order for American Stocks are liberal in amount, but at limits which could not have anticipated so large an additional rise here in the month of February. The effect of the advices were only felt to-day upon State Stocks and some of the Railway Loans, in both of which a good business was done. On the other hand, the Share Market, although taking a very large supply of Stocks which appear to have been pressed in anticipation of a buoyant feeling on the news, closed lower in the afternoon than on Saturday, after a good many fluctuations through the day. The list of sales show a heavy business in amount in nearly all the Railroads, say in

New-York Central	94⅜@93 @92¾
New-York and Erie	35 @34 @33
Rock Island	87¾@86 @85¾
Reading	63⅞@63¾@62¾
Hudson River	36 @35 @34½

And most of the other Roads in the same proportion. Illinois Central and Panama were exceptions. The first went at par; the last to 108¼ per cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail further advanced to 72@71½ per cent., being 15 per cent. recovery since the operation of the line—now it is said withdrawn—was first seriously threatened. The general market finally closed steady, with the impression on the Street, however, that several of the prominent *Bulls* have realized to a considerable extent their previous cheap purchases—to come in again at lower prices, if the market should that way tend.

Mr. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, a member of the Stock Exchange, was this morning elected Second Vice-President of the Board of Brokers.

EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR FEBRUARY, 1858.

For freight	$44,436 63
For passengers	18,288 50
For mail and miscellaneous	1,380 83
Total	$64,105 96
January earnings, corrected	67,281 72
Total in January and February, 1858	$131,387 68
Earnings in January and February, 1857	120,830 78
Gain in 1858	$10,556 90

The road of this Company is 138 miles long, commencing thirty miles west of Chicago, at its junction with the Galena Road, and extending to Galesburg, where it connects with the Quincy and Chicago Railroad for Quincy, and with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Burlington and Oquawka.

The condition of the Banks of Massachusetts, March 1, 1858, is shown by the following, compiled from the returns to the Massachusetts State Secretary:

Capital	$60,134,230	Notes, bills of exchange, &c.	$43,334,811
Net circulation	11,275,476	Specie	8,705,352
Deposits	24,720,716	Real estate	1,608,613
Profits on hand	7,698,394		
Total	$103,848,776